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"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

JAMES BARNABY, Publishing Agent.

VOL. 5--NO. 17.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Editor.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, JANUARY 5, 1850.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHOLE NO. 225.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE, PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO. TERMS.

\$1,50 per annum, if paid within the first six expired, a deduction of twenty-five cents will be made, reducing the price to \$1,25.

If payment be made in advance, or on the re cipt of the first number, fifty cents will be dela tel, making the subscription but \$1. To any person wishing to examine the charmonths, for fifty cents in advance; to all others, seventy-five cents will be charged.

No deviation from these terms. We occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of antislavery truth, with the hope that they will eithor subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their friends. Communications intended for insertion, to be addressed to Oliver Johnson, Editor. It, whereas, so long as it exists in its present All others to James Barnany, Publishing Agent. form, a constant warfare must inevitably continue between all who support it, and the

THE BULLS.

A Word in Scason.

We copy below so much of the Reformatory Address issued by the Green Plain Yearly Meeting as relates to the subject of Slavery. If the various organizations claiming the name of Friends would all speak this language, and prove their faith by their works, equalled enormity of the other, and the inwhat an influence they might exert in regenerating a corrupt public opinion.

To the subject of American Slavery we are concerned to solicit your most serious attention. Three millions of our fellow beings, endowed with the same natural capacities, the same unalienable rights, and the same domestic affections as ourselves, are brutally despoiled of the exercise of these rights, the cultivation of these capacities, and the enjoyment of these affections, and are subjected to the most cruel despotism the world has ever witnessed. Their condition is the most suffering and pitiable, their wretchedness the most grievous and intolerable to be borne of that of any of God's creatures. Innocent of wrong, and without crime, helplessly & hopelessly they pine and agonize under the most deplorable weight of misery which it is possible for human beings to endure. A concentration of all human intellects and abilities would be utterly powerless to describe the full immensity of their woe! Surely such a condition of so large a number of our equal ascertain if in any, in what degree the responsibility rests upon himself.

but the intelligent mind at once perceives that so large a number is not, and could not be held in bondage by the few who claim ownership in their flesh and blood, in their bodies and souls. Tax tists and census tables show less probably than three hundred thousand slave-owners in the country, and these could not possibly subject three mitlions of slaves to their rule, without assist-

ance from others. We, therefore, find the people of this country are divided into three classes. 1st, the voters, who govern the country; 2d, the voluntary subjects of that Government, responsible with the governors for their consultational acts; and 3d, the involuntary subjects. This class includes the slaves, women, minors and those who retuse voluntary support or sustenance to the constitutional acts of the government as such.

The first two classes sustain to slavery either the relation of slaveholders or slaveowners; both are responsible for the existence of slavery, and are alike involved in the guilt or its continuance. By means of the Constitution of the United

States, the slave-owners have craftily gather-

ed up the religious and moral influence, and the physical torce of the non-slave-owners both south and north, and have converted miserable sufferers are held in bondage, and thus only. And vainly and inconsistently do we upbraid the slave-owner for his wickedness, and demand of him to let the oppressed go tree, whilst we continue the amance and assistance by which alone he is what he is. Does this position require proof? We believe it is self-evident that no man could hold even one slave in perpetual bondage by his own unassisted power, whilst the average of slave-owning would be found to be ten, at least, to the individual. But look back to the history of slavery, and we shall see the fact demonstrated by a different kind of evidence. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution in 1789, the slaves in the United States numbered less than seven hundred thousand. They now probably exceed three millions .-Again, observe the extent or territory now cursed by slavery, yet which would have been free but for the operation of that Constitution, compared with the limits to which slaves were restricted when the government slave escaping beyond the limits of the State in which he was held, would have been freed by the act. Now, by the operation of the Constitution, he remains a slave upon every point of soil over which its baleful influence is extended. There is no State which is a free State, in the Union, and no soil which is tree soil. And without caviling and sopulary in relation to the intentions of its inches, thus deluding ourselves and trying to deceive oth- may utter. ers, but looking only to its practical operation, we see at once it renders all slaveholders who acknowledge fealty to it, and parties

to all of the guilt involved. the government does, the whole of the people composing the government are re-

done by his representative, or who, without voting, consents to, and approbates the existence of such a government. All who unite in acting under the government of the United States, no matter what may be their momonths of the subscriber's year.

If paid before three months of the year has really done; for the principle upon which it is founded is, that the majority shall rule, and the President and members of Congress are actually the delegates of those who vote against them, by virtue of the prior agreement among the parties, that he who gets a majority of votes shall be the delegate of the acter of the paper, it will be furnished six whole. Those who are unwilling to be accountable for the acts of such ageuts as Polk and Taylor, have no remedy under the political arrangements of this country, but to cease to vote at all for United States officers.

There are a large number of persons in

our country who profess to be conscientiously opposed to all wars. Many of these unscrupulously take a part in upholding and supporting the government, and vote under it, whereas, so long as it exists in its present tinue between all who support it, and the slaves. The latter are subjected only by physical force, to the employment of which he former are parties. And it is questionable whether the evils inflicted by occasional wars between separate nations are at all comparable to those which result from the perpetual war upon three millions of people in our midst, by the remaining portion of this nation. We would not underrate the guilt of the one, and, by the comparison, desire only to make more clearly manifest the unconsistency and wickedness of these professed opponents of war, who, by their participation in, and sanction of the general government, assist to carry it on. Rather would we impress it upon those whom we address, to be more firm, more conscientious, persevering and self-devoted in their opposition to thereto a consistent testimony against that conflict with the slaves, in which this people have been constantly engaged since the Union was formed. The reasons for their conduct, urged by those who profess to be opposed to slavery, and who yet continue to support the government, are evidently founded on premises radically erroneous. When they claim the Constitution to be anti-slavery in its import and intentions, it is done in direct opposition to the language in which it is expressed, to all the constructions which have been given to it by its authorized expounders, and to all the facts in history to which it has given an existence.

As no man ever gathered grapes from thorns, and figs from thistles, so no Constitufellow beings, as many as composed this tion which was anti-slavery in its meaning fellow beings, as many as composed this whole nation when it revolted against British rule, and ever most rapidly increasing, should challenge the serious and unremitting its sway over so vast a territory, and devote consideration of every reflecting person, to it to slavery, as has this government, nor increase the number of its victims from seven hundred thousand to more than three mil-By some it is urged, this is a foreign sub- lions. Hence these professors of anti-slavery ect, with which we here have nothing to do, who voluntarily support the government, generally rely more upon the idea that as a gine this government has wrought great benclits for themselves, we must uphold this, and co-operate with it, till we can make it better. As if it were possible to "learn to do well" before we "cease to do evil!" The true state of the case is, they are unwilling to cease to do evil. They prefer to try to think it possible to emancipate the poor slave by ome other means which will not put in jeopardy their own imaginary advantages from the continuance of this Union. And rather than risk these, they are willing the slave, shall remain in chains. It is possible such may delude themselves, partially, into the belief they are fulfilling their responsibilities. But it is to be hoped they may soon learn that an iniquity which they uphold with the one hand can not be pulled down with the other. Again, we would ask of every human soul to review this subject once more, divested as far as practicable of person- model of a self-governed nation-the true al and party feeling, and governed only by the desire to know the right, and to do it .-When we shall have ceased to support slavery by upholding a Union which has its foundation principle based upon the enslavement of our fellow beings, and when we shall have abandoned the sustentation of it by refusing and thereby withhold the stimulus we now supply to his cruelty; in other words, when we have ourselves become "first pure"forth our individual and associative efforts

for its downfall. The New York Tribune thinks some Northern members of Congress made a mistake when they suffered themselves to be bullied into re-considering Gott's Resolution adds, was true, and the judgment of the coun- world. try so affirmed. Giving it up invited farther aggression. This is undoubtedly correct, and we are glad to find The Tribune taking was formed. But for that instrument, the such ground. We rejoice also to hear that compromise which will surrender a portion of the new territories to slavery "MUST BE

The Editor of The True Democrat says that he knows Brown, the Mr. Brown, who was n't elected Speaker, and that he is who votes, and thus assents to what may be in Congress to be deceived by such a fellow? a just cause.

Crowding the Mourners.

The Western Star treats Mr. Giddings unfairly, and stretches the truth worse than is allowable even for a political partizan, in assuming that Robert C. Winthrop is 'an antislavery man in theory and practice,' and on that account entitled to Mr. G.'s vote for Speaker. We confess our surprise that Mr. Giddings was caught voting for Brown, knowing as he must what had been his past course; but to scold at him for not voting for Winthrop is crowding the mourners altogether too hard. The Star knows that Winthrop was the supple tool of the South in the appointment of those Committees in whose action the Freesoilers were most interested. To call him an anti-slavery man is to fib most outrageously. Would the Star admit that he was faithful to his professions as a Whig if he had constituted the Committee of Ways and Means, and that on Manufactures, to suit the Democrats, and so as to defeat the cherished purposes of his party? If he is an anti-slavery man, why did he give slaveholders complete control of all the Committees that could take cognizance of questions relating to Slavery?

THE CUBAN PLOT .- A gentleman from Havana states that it was intended, in case of invasion of the island during the late excitement, to let loose the slaves on the invaders, and indeed on the whites, indiscriminately. This was a fixed plan with the Governor, and it was partially approved by a majority of the men by whom he is surrounded. standers, before being put to the hammer .all wars between rival nations, and to add | The natural fear that when these slaves were | On the presentation of the third, advertised once armed-admitting that they were suc- as "Madeline, an orphan quadroon, aged not change their determination.

> the members of the Methodist Church opposed to the separation of the sexes in the seats of churches met in Cincinnati a few days ago, and resolved to carry out their ner in which the child had been thrust into plan of a pewed church. A church edifice was bought at \$3,500. Bishop Waugh refused to recognize the new organization.

We find the above in several of our exchange, and suppose it be true. If the church alluded to had been composed of slaveholders, it is not at all likely that Bishop Waugh would have made the slightest objection to recognizing it. But the sin of men and women sitting together in a public assembly was too shocking to be tolerated by cessors of the present day, their gastronomic powers must have been wonderful indeed.

Friendly Admonition.

The following is an extract from a recent letter of that world-wide Philanthropist, GEO. Thompson, to his friend Garrison:

Garrison! I cannot tell you how my heart bleeds when I think upon the glorious opportunity your country has thrown away, of blessing and redeeming the world! O, what would I give, if, as I stand night after night before assembled thousands here, I could point to America-pure, free, consistent, calm, peaceful, sublime-the unblemished champion among the peoples of the earth of the rights of God's children, and the sanctified home of the 'Genius of Universal Eman-

cipation.' O, Americans! permit one, who looking back upon '34 and '35, remembers nothing but the love and goodness of his friends, them into slave-holders. It is thus that the to purchase the guilty gains of the oppressor, and his own strong and vehement desire to share the glory of ridding your land of its shame and its curse, to implore you to make haste to put away your reproach. Believe have extracted the beam from our own eye, me when I tell you that millions in Europe we shall begin to find we have really an in- wait as for the morning, to see you dark fluence against it, and may consistently put cloud that now overhangs your land dispersed by the rising of the bright sun of freedom. O, haste to silence the taunts (now but too just) of tyrants in Russia, and Germany, and even in England, who, instead of being scathed by the brightness you might fling across the waves, quote their own acts with pride in contrast with yours. Be just, and your example will be perfect. Be just; last winter, and that their course was an in- and your power will be omnipotent. Be vitation to more bluster and new threats of just, and the scroll of your destiny will undissolving the Union. That resolution, it be the hope and the sheet anchor of the old to you, that America is yet ordained to

Farewell, dear fellow-laborer! Care not for the falterings of Father Mathew or any in that commonwealth. other lover of expediency. 'It moves still.'

THE 'TARTAR.'-That model politician, paper declare, that the project to force a Mr. W. J. Brown of Indiana, who gammoned five of the Freesoilers but did n't quite get into the Speaker's chair, is the same man RESISTED AT ALL HAZARDS." But who, as Assistant Postmaster General, remothe South may and probably will accomplish ved more than 400 Postmasters in New York her designs in spite of the brave words which because they were suspected of advocating The Tribune and some other journals like it the election of Van Buren and Adams, and Was n't he a nice 'Tartar' for the Freesoilers L) Patriot. to catch!

the people composing the government are responsible for. It is the act of the individual ness of spirit. How happened the Fresoilers out fear, but in being resolutely minded in to the day of judgment when the secrets

WHO SUPPORTS THE POST OFFICE?-It appears from a table published in the New York Express, that the net postage paid by the Free States during the fiscal year 1847 was \$1,659,412. The expense of transporting the mails in the same States during the same period, \$1,088,308—leaving a clear surplus of \$571,104. Postages in slave States amounted to \$634,079 30; expense of transportation \$1,318,440. Excess of expenses wer receipts, \$684,361. Thus it will be seen that the North was virtually taxed to the tune of nearly \$700,000 to defray the expense of carrying the mails through the territories of her dear Southern brethren; and this, too, notwithstanding her citizens, if suspected of being true to freedom, cannot travel with safety to their heads in the very coaches in which the mail-bags are conveyed, and are constantly liable to have their letters opened and read by Lynch committees!

Selections.

A White Girl nearly Sold into Slavery.

The New Orleans True Delta relates the

following startling incident: One of the most revolting, and, at the same time, touching scenes, it has ever been our lot to witness, occurred vesterday in the Auction Store of Mr. N. Vignie, on Conti-st. The estate of Mr. Benvenuto Duran, lately deceased, consisting chiefly of slaves, was to be sold, for the benefit of a creditor. The negroes were brought up, as is usually the case, one by one, and exhibited to the by-CHURCH Doings West.—A meeting of be passed into a long bondage. Amazement race could be thus led up among negroes to was succeeded by indignation, as several gentlemen set about inquiring as to the mansuch degrading associations.

Mr. Duran, it appears, was a Spaniard by birth; was some years since in affluence in this city; but latterly, his circumstances decli-

sembly was too shocking to be tolerated by death of the mother, a lady was in the habit generally rely more apon the deat that as government is necessary, and as they imathe great Methodist Episcopal Church! If of visiting Mr. Duran's house regularly, to all to Liberia? If it would do the former, the pharisees of old strained at smaller gnats | see the child, and continued her visits until or swallowed bigger camels than their suc- about the time he moved into the Third Municipality, since when, four or five years ago, she has never been seen. Whether this lady was a relative or friend of the mother, interested in the fate of her offspring, the old man knew not; nor did he know who the lady was, or whence she came.

Upon this information, the sale was stopped, and Madeline was taken possession of by Mr. Charles Lovenskiold, to whose hunane exertions in her behalf, she is perhaps indebted for her liberty. Mr. L. has kindly installed her in his own family, and will bring her up as a member of it, if the law does not defeat his benevolent intentions .-The girl, though of late years mingling almost exclusively with the negroes of Mr. Duran's household, is intelligent beyond her years, speaks both French and Spanish flu-

ently, and understands English. The affair speedily obtained public notoriety in the lower part of the city, and created an intense excitement. Several free persons of color interested themselves in the case, and in a few hours collected among their own class nearly \$200, to buy the girl out of the estate and bestow upon her her freedom. This has not been permitted, however, and from present appearances there is little probability of her subjection to the degradation of being included in the chattels of Lane, who had been the means of much sufthe succession. Mr. Duran has left no heirs, and dying intestate, his property escheats to the State, after satisfaction of the creditors. There is but one creditor, and his feelings were as deeply affected yesterday as those of any person present. Mr. Lovenkiold and others, who have taken the girl's cause in hand, however, have determined upon an entire purification of the girl, and, if it be practicable, will bring the case before the Courts in such manner that a Jury shall pass upon "UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE."-The Gover-

nor of Virginia has become very democratic; and in his late message to the Legislature, urges the adoption of "universal sufferage" This sounds very well, but let us see how

fair it is. The Governor says-" Every free white man, over 21 years of age, should be allowed to vote in the county where he resides." Every white man: that doesn't include colored men, of course; and thus threefourths of the male adults of Virginia will not be permitted to vote. But even the Governor's standard will not answer; for if all white men are to be voters, then many slaves must be, for some of them have as white skins as their masters; yes, and as straight filled their places with men whose hostility hair, too; moreover, some of them are very to the Buffalo platform was unquestioned .- striking family resemblances .- Woonsocket (R.

> Whosoever sincerely endeavors to do all the good he ean, will probably do much more than he imagines, or will ever know of all hearts shall be made manifest.

. Can't Take Care of Themselves!'

Frederick Douglass has recently visited his All the different interests and parties are colored population of that city:

An investigation into the character and

conduct of the colored people of New Bed-

ford would be sufficient to refute all the slander and cobweb sophistry of our enemies. No man can look upon that population, and see its order, neatness, industry and honesty, without acknowledging that liberty is the true element both for the black and the white mostly from the Southern States, and a majority of them have worn the yoke of bondage, the galling chain of slavery. They came to New Bedford poor, friendless, without money, education, or recommendationthey came to face a bitter prejudice of the community, and to bear up under a climate too cold for Southern constitutions, unused diction, that a people freer from crime, more sons than are the colored people of New Bedford, cannot be found among the working classes of any town or city in the American Union. I contemplate the colored people of that place with virtuous pride, and point the slaveholders at the South and their allies at the North to that people as an emphatic denial and a killing refutation of all their malignant slanders. Some of the most successful whalemen out of the port of New Bedford are colored men. There are among them not only good sailors, (men who command the highest wages,) but good navigators capable of taking a ship safely to any quarter of the globe. There are of these industrious and enterprising men, not fewer cessful—they would turn on the officers of horrified to behold before them a lovely girl, shown themselves as keenly alive to the atrevenge, was amply discussed; but it did There was a pause of some minutes. The Bedford, I had the pleasure of perusing sevcrowd could not realize that one of their own eral letters from a number of old and intimate friends now in the gold region. These letters gave me a far more favorable impression as to the probable success of the gold floating about in the newspapers. It is quite in favor of persons and places, they are virshared by colored as well as white men.-Not one of the company of colored persons

tims to California, instead of sending them and leave off the latter, it would be more likely to convince the colored people of its disinterested desire to benefit their condition, than any efforts now making are likely to do.

Henry Bibb and Kentucky Bloodhounds.

Mr. Bibb, who is well known to the people of Michigan as a fugitive from slavery, publishes in the Boston Republican of the 23d a communication addressed to Daniel Lane, in which the said Lane is given to understand that a project which he has on foot for the recapture of Bibb has been revealed to him. The facts of this plot are about these: It will be remembered by all who have heard Mr. Bibb's narrative, or read his book, that he was once captured in Cincinnati by this fellow Lane, and carried to Louisville to be sold; but whilst Lane's comrades were hunting a purchaser Bibb managed to escape. It will also be remembered that he was subsequently re-captured, and after undergoing much suffering, was finally sold to a Cherokee Indian: that the Indian died, and that Bibb escaped from the Cherokee country to Michigan. After he arrived here, he engaged in writing and lecturing upon the subject of Slavery; and in so doing, took occasion to handle, without gloves, his former owners, and the bloodhound fering to himself and family, and to many other unfortunate Kentucky slaves. These exposures have highly increased the wretches of whom they were made; and they have avowed vengeance against Bibb. As a means of carrying out their hellish purposes, they sent an agent to the Cherokee country, who purchased of the heirs of the Indian chief their claim upon Bibb, and under this claim they now propose to re-capture him, and carry him again into bondage, or to murder him in the attempt. They have been discreet enough to make a boast of their intentions over their whiskey-glasses in Kentucky, and the result has been that their amiable designs have reached the ears of Mr. Bibb.—Liberty Party Paper.

EDUCATION AND SLAVERY .- Mr. Howison, in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, says,-"It is computed that there are in the State of Virginia 166,000 children, between seven and sixteen years of age, and there-fore fit for school. Of these, about 28,000 poor children attended the free and Lancasterian schools, an average of twelve weeks in a year for each child. Twelve thousand more children are sent to colleges, academies, and classical schools. The remaining one hundred and twenty-six thousand children, attended no school at all, and receive no education, except what can be imparted by poor and ignorant parents! But yet farther; there are in Virginia 449,087 slaves, and 49,052 free negroes, who are, with few exceptions, wholly uneducated."

Friendship is stronger than kindred.

Influence upon Congress.

old place of residence, New Bedford, from gathering their energies to bear all their which he writes to the 'North Star' in the force on Congress. What are freedom's following gratifying strain respecting the friends doing for the liberation of DRAYTON and SAYRES? What for the abolition of slavery at the Capital or elsewhere?

If this Congress do not liberate Drayton and Sayres, they will have the hisses and curses of indignant freemen from all Europe. What! shall the world be smitten with admiration of the struggles and martyrdom of freedom's heroes in Hungary and Italyshall their cities and battle-fields smoke with man. The colored people of that place are their blood-shall the sympathies of the world be excited to open its arms to receive the broken and scattered fragments of their armies-shall they even come among us to find Drayton and Sayres imprisoned at Washington for receiving the fleeing slave from our own Capital! We call upon all parties to wake up and rally to the rescue of the victims of despotism! Our Congressmen to the exercise of freedom-strangers to the are now going on to Congress. May they rights and duties of citizens; yet under these never return until they have liberated Drayand many other disadvantages, I venture to ton and Sayres! Let them not again show affirm, without the slightest fear of contra- their faces at the North until they have done every thing, not for the delivery of Drayton upright in their dealings, more industrious and Sayres only, but every thing that they in their habits, and more neat in their per-Columbia! If slavery has a foot-hold on the earth, let it not be at our Capital.

No other country under heaven would endure the despotism that exists at Washington. Europe would fly to arms to extinguish it in blood. Let the people then extinguish it peaceably by their own representatives .-Let it no longer be said that men are sold there into slavery for their jail fees. Let it no longer be said that our Secretary of State refuses a passport to any of the citizens of this country!

Circulate the petitions! See that they be presented to Whigs and Democrats, as well as Abolitionists. They talk much against slavery, let us see what they will do.

If Whigs and Democrats will unite with us in those petitions, we will drive Slavery the Government themselves, in order to se-delicately formed, white as the purest of the tractions of gold as their white fellow-citicure the freedom thus given them through | Circassian race, her face buried in her hands, | zens. I am glad of this proof of a common | nation's Capital from the disgrace and curso of Slavery.—Liberty Party Paper.

Who would be a Slave?

"Look at the condition of the free blacks in the non-slaveholding States, especially hunter, than any lettters which I have seen those of the West. With a few exceptions, evident from these interesting letters, that tually excluded from all but the lowest methe wealth of California is, as it ought to be, mial occupations. They are cooks, waiters, hostlers, scavengers, &c., and are treated with less kindness, and looked upon with fer

> for the color of his skin, than to be a slave treated with the familiarity of a slave? The kindness or respect, to whatever extent it may be carried in the South, towards colored people, is only that sort of kindness which an owner feels for his property. In the North, whatever respect they receive is shown to them as men. For the color of his skin the freeman is not responsible; it is no disgrace to him-implies no wrong or guilt -and were justice in favor with men would not degrade his condition. But the slave may be treated with familiarity; and yet it is only the familiarity of a slave. It is the caressing which a master bestows upon his dog. It implies degradation and servility .-The prejudice against color cannot be compared with the prejudice against the slave .-The former deprives a person of some social advantages; the latter takes from him all his moral, political and religious rights.-Prejudice against color must give way before the advancing civilization and christianity of the age. Prejudice against the slave is as perpetual as slavery itself. If colored persons are mostly confined to menial pursuits in the free states, they are still more generally and deeply menials in the South. In the North they can and do daily enter higher avocations; in the South they never can. -Essex (Mass.) Freeman

LAST OUT .- Among the many queer projects which our Southern friends have conceived since the beginning of the stavery ag itation, the most absurd is a bill brought fo ward in the Legislature of Georgia on Nov. 26, by Mr. Jones, of Paulding. The following are the main features of this singular

"All goods, merchandise, or other articles of whatever description produced or manufactured in non-slaveholding States shall be taxed 50 per cent. on the original cost there of, when brought within this State-that all merchants and tradesmen shall take oath that they have not spent more than fifteen days at any one time in the Free States during the year preceding the taking of the oath-and that all lawyers shall be sworn not to prosecute any claim of a resident of non-slaveholding State against a citizen of this State-that he is not associated or connected in any way with any attorney or other person in such non-slaveholding State, or failing to take such oath that they may be stricken from the Bar and imprisoned in the Penitentiary if he attempt to practice there-

Mr. Jones, of Paulding, ought to have moved at the same time to surround the State of Georgia with a Chinese Wall and station guards along its whole extent to protect the tranquility of the State, and keep out the New Testament, the Declaration of Independence and other incendiary documents.- V.

Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much-Wisdonris humble that he knows

MATTERS IN WASHINGTON.

From the National Era. The Election of a Speaker.

The struggle has terminated as from the beginning we apprehended it would, but proscribed by Slavery-Propagandists, on acour mortification is no less poignant .-We have little faith in the nerve and firmness of Northern men, when involved in a

contest with slaveholders. The Washington Union is exultant. It ruth and of principle."

Before the meeting of Congress, the Union labored to show Mr. Winthrop's unfitness for the Chair of Speaker, because he was a Whige with Democrats in opposition to him on this single ground. It made the Slavery Question the prominent issue in the election for Speaker.

The Democratic caucus took the same ground, and nominated for the offices of Speaker, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Doorkeeper, men openly committed against the Wilmot Proviso.

During the protracted struggle that ensued, it was openly and emphatically proclaimed by Southern Democratic members, that no man adhering to the policy of the Proviso could receive their votes for any office.

The Northern Democrats voted generally with no reference whatever to the views of their candidate on the Slavery Question: the Southern Democrats never gave a single vote to any candidate not known to be opposed to the policy of Slavery-Restriction, and the agitation of the Slavery Questionexcept in two instances, that of Mr. Potter and that of Mr. Brown; but, the moment they learned that the former had given some votes, during his public career, on the side of Freedom, and refused, as candidate for the Speakership, to give any pledges of any kind, they intimated their hostility so plainly, that he felt obliged to withdraw his claims; and no sooner had they learned that the latter had pledged himself to constitute the Committees of the House so as fairly to represent the sentiment of the country on the subject of Slavery, than they dropped him

In every possible way was the demonstration made complete that the Southern Democratic members regarded adhesion to the policy of Slavery Restriction as a total bar to office. Acquiescence in the doctrine and policy of Slavery Extension they made a test of Democracy, a condition to any office in the gift of the House.

To put this beyond all doubt, and to coerce the Northern Democrats into submission to this test, the Washington Union, Thursday or Friday last, published the fol-

"The following telegraphic despatch was regress, on Wednesday evening about nine o'clock, from the Legislature of the State, now in ses-

Resolves by the South Carolina Legislature, December 19, 1849.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course of those Southern members in Congress who have refused to vote for any member of that body as Speaker in the slightest degree tainted with unsoundness upon the slavery question; and that we fully respond to the sentiment of our delegation, expressed by one of them, that if slavery be abolished in District of Columbia by Congress, or the Wilmot Proviso be adopted, the Union would be

view to decide on the course which the State ness to elect any Whig who was not an acshall adopt when the action of Congress on the knowledged doughface. Yet that party perslavery question is decided. We are informed that the expressed tone of the Legislatue of throp, declaring that they would stand or fall Georgia is in unison with that of South Caro- with him. lina, and that there is not a dissentient in either

Legislature. appointed a Committee of Conference; the party. Democratic caucus did the same, many of the Northern Democrats dissenting. election, the candidate on the forth trial, a bubble marks the spot where they sink." having a plurality of votes, should be elected. The Democratic Committee submitted ful part of the story. The Whigs saw that the proposition to the Democratic caucus, a sentiment was gaining ground that the which rejected it, but resolved, should the North must unite and place in the Chair a proposition be adopted in the House, to con- Speaker pledged to Freedom. The Northcentrate on Howell Cobb. The caucus that ern press, both Whig and Democratic, urged passed this resolution numbered, we learn, that course. Members of both parties talked not more that forty or fifty members, chiefly of it freely, and all saw that a few days more slaveholding members, and not constituting would effect that object. This would have one-half of the Democratic strength. How been a triumph of Free Soil principles—a such a resolution could be deemed binding triumph of Freedom. The leaders who adon the whole party, according to Democratic here to Gen. Taylor, became alarmed, called

What followed needs little comment .-Early in the session of Saturday, a Southern It has ever been supposed that under our na-Democrat introduced the proposition of the tional compact a majority of all the votes was Whig caucus, for election by plurality. The necessary to a choice. But this view of the Free Soil men, some of the Southern men founders of our government must be overwho believed it a violation of the spirit of turned. This could not be done while the the Constitution, and some of the Northern freedom of debate was permitted. The gag Democrats, including nearly the whole of was therefore applied-almost every Whig the Ohio delegation, who were unwilling to voting for it, and enough Democrats to give be reduced to the necessity, as they termed them eleven majority in favor of suppressing it, of choosing between Messrs. Cobb and debate, in order to violate the constitutional Winthrop, voted against it. The Whigs rights of the North. It was under these generally, by the aid of Southern Democrats circumstances that your Representative of principles, and the mortal enemy of Mr. Palfrey Howell Cobb, carried it through the House. observe in the journal of proceedings. The Northern Democrats, all Wilmot Proviso men but three or four, elected by constitusencies devoted to the policy of the Proviso, Cobb duly elected. This showed his view of followed the lead of the Slavery Propagand- the matter. And both The Union and Inteliets of their Party, and gradually concentra- ligencer now urge that this resolution cured ted upon the candidate they had dictated, until, on the last and decisive trial, but five the Free Soil men proper, were found voting Vt., Doty of Wisconsin, and Wood of Ohio only in this-that he undertook to play all his against Slavery Extension! These five were -would not be whipped into the support of cards in Washington; while they do all their Amos Wood of Ohio, a noble exception in Cobb. Let them be honorably mentioned. his delegation-Ex-Governor Doty of Wisconein, Ex-Governor Cleveland and Gener-tracted contest, a spirit of opposition to the al Booth of Connecticut, and Mr. Peck of slave power has been created here ten times Vermont—not one of whom could be permore powerful than was ever before witdeal of truth in this, and also in the following second from the beginning to the end of the nessed in this city. Some of our influential from the National Anti-Slavery Standard: struggle to vote against the policy of their men now say that the Freesoilers will carry constituents and their own convictions of all their measures through the House. Two right. Let them be remembered and honored by the friends of Freedom. All the dom in a more direct and palpable form.—

the Wilmot Proviso is a disqualification for holding office in the House of Representa-

For this they must account to their constituents. If the People they represent are willing to submit to such degradation, to be count of their Wilmot Proviso notions, then let them approve of the course of their representatives. We know that some of these gentlemen are sincere friends of the Wilmot Proviso, but their plea was that their constitsays: "On every account, therefore, we uents would be displeased should they, by haif the election of Howell Cobb as a victo- refusing to vote for Howell Cobb, hazard ry to the Democratic party, and a cheering the election of a Democratic Speaker. It sign to the whole country of the triumph of their constituents could thus so completely subordinate the great question of Slavery Extension, to mere party considerations, then they are a great deal more to be condenmed than their representatives. Let the Wilmot Proviso man; and to unite Southern question be settled between them. Let us know whether there be any non-slaveholding constituency in the free States willing to

The Speakership--- Position of Parties. Correspondence of the True Democrat.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 24. Dear Democrat:-The misrepresentations of the public press are so common that it is perhaps useless to attempt any correction.—
Thus Mr. Gales in The Intelligencer of this morning, says that the Whigs could have with honor, while infamy rests upon his poor ities of Texas at Santa Fe. This opens the elected their candidate if they had united .-This paper and The Union have constantly persisted in regarding the Free Soil party as having no existence, and that there were but two parties in the nation. That point I believe is now given up. But the Whigs could only have elected their candidate by bring- for Howell Cobb." Under protest, forsooth ! ing to his support all who had ever belonged to the Whig party, and, at the same time, keeping the recusant Democrats from the support of Cobb. There are now here 116 members who have heretofore belonged to the Democratic party, or were elected by constituents had a right to expect? Freemen Democratic votes; leaving 114 members of Ohio! do you send your representatives to elected by Whig votes and by union of Whig Washington to play the sneak and the automaand Free Soil votes. Two of these, (King of Georgia, and Gentry of Tennessee,) are absent, leaving only 112 now here who would under any circumstances vote with the Whigs as a party. Thus if all the members had fallen back to their original parties, take this, but the Doctor says I must.' What Cobb would have been elected by a majority of four votes. This is, therefore, a deception attempted to be played off upon the public mind. The management of the whole contest on the part of the Whigs has exhibited a most obvious want of honest, straightforward action. Knowing that if the Free have thought far better of him than we now do. Soilers were to disband they would be in a minority of four-and knowing that Julian, Root, Giddings, Howe and Allen would never vote for Mr. Winthrop nor any other man ery under a cloak. The Freesoilers who cast not pledged to Freedom-they sought to prolong the contest by every possible artifiee by which they could evade the question of Liberty. No man, capable of reasoning, could have expected any other result from the plurality vote than that which took place. When they attempted, by adopting the resolution to elect by a plurality vote, they were conscious that they could elect a Northern Democrat fully pledged to the principles of Freedom in one hour, instead of electing Cobb. They knew that they could elect Preston King, or Wilmot, or Root, at any moment they pleased. They were told that if they would turn their vote upon any Northern Whig, standing unsuspected on the great subject of Humanity, they could elect him. The Freesoilers took every opportuni-

ty to assure them of these facts, and, as you The Georgia Legislature have adjourned, to see, voted for Mr. Stevens of Pa. for the pursisted to the last in adhering to Mr. Win-

I am aware that many of their ablest men Now for the result. Caucuses were held them were indignant at it; but they had not of both the old parties. The Whig caucus the influence to change the course of their

Winthrop was defeated; and with that de-Tho feat, the Whigs as a party must sink. A Whig Committee, by instruction of the Whig distinguished Senator who sustained Genercaucus, proposed that, after three more trials al Taylor, said the other day, "They are gofor Speaker viva voce, if there should be no ing down so quietly and gently that not even

But I have not yet touched the most pain-

usage, we cannot understand, unless it be a caucus, and proposed the expedient of a Democratic usage always to submit to slave- plurality vote. This was a violation and an overturning of the practice which has prevailed since the adoption of the constitution. who anticipated the election of fered a substitute for the resolution, as you

After the election by plurality was consummated, Stanly offered a resolution declaring the previous violation of the constitution. It is due to the Northern Democrats to say that Northern Democrats, outside of the ranks of four of them-Cleveland of Conn., Peck of differs from the whole race of Northern Whigs

Cobb is a minority Speaker. By this pro-

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

After the reception of the President's Message I LOVE AGITATION WHEN THERE IS CAUSE FOR HABITANTS OF A CITY, SAVES THEM FROM BEING ult., and on that day again until Monday last. BURNED IN THEIR BEDS .- Burke.

Salem. Ohio, January 5, 1849.

Some of our correspondents dip into Theology a little too much. They should remember that The Bugle is a distinctive Anti-

Election of Speaker.

The article from the National Era, and the send men to Congress to organize the House The whole Democratic delegation from the the knee one only is from Ohio. Amos E. ritories. Wood was too sound a Democrat, too highminded as a man, to submit to the dictation of the cowardly colleagues. Among the pitiful doughfaces who dared not resist the will of their Southern masters was Joseph Cable of this District. When his name was called on the final balloting, he answered, "Under protest I vote Pray what does that word signify in the mouth of a Congressional Representative? ' Under protest!' What is it but a confession that he dared not do what his conscience dictated and his ton at the bidding of slaveholders, 'under protest'? After all, we suspect that Mr. Cable's protest' was like that of the toper, who said. a degrading position for a member of Congress, to stand trembling under a Southern cowskin. able only to say, 'under protest' I sell my own honor and that of my constituents! If Mr. Cable had voted for Cobb in silence, we should We hate above all things your Pecksniffian pretender to virtue, who seeks to hide his treach-

who, by voting for a slaveholding Speaker, proved themselves demagogues of the meanest their place on the Buffalo platform must be pretty well satisfied by this time that all is not rience may teach them wisdom.

The Whigs, in the bitterness of their disap-

ner to his own funeral."

him pretty hard in the following paragraph:

Winthrop, Mr. Mann voted for Mr. Duer, of New York, and on the 2d (being the 41st ballot) for Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. Conindulged himself in voting 30 times for their mortal enemy, and the mortal enemy of their -Mr. Mann's personal friend-we think he might have voted once-just once for a Freesoiler-for one whom there was no danger of electing. It would have offended nobody but Schouler, and would have been a cheap offset

W. J. BROWN .- The Roxbury (Mass.) Gazette says that the famous Mr. Brown of Indiana anti-slavery work at home, and go to Washington with only the slight duty on their hands of satisfying the slaveholders. There is a good

We have no disposition to join in the general outery against Brown, which is aroused, evidentrest of the Northern Democrats submitted to Then the country will mark the fruits of the played is nothing new. The very thing which efforts may be crowned with success. ly, not so much at the meanness of the act, as he did has been done a thousand and one times triumph of the principle of Slavery Extension in the organization of the House, and own dignity, without intruding upon the libstanctioned the assumption that adhesion to erty of others.

The sum of behavior is, to retain a man's own dignity, without intruding upon the libstanctioned the assumption that adhesion to erty of others. benefit which he was bargaining for.

Congress--- Latest News.

both Houses adjourned till Thursday, the 27th In the SENATE, on Thursday, the Slave Power unmasked its batteries with a confidence which its recent triumph was well calculated to

excite. Hangman Foote unfurled the black banner and disclosed the plan of the battle. He offered a resolution coolly proposing to establish a territorial government in California, as Clemens, of Alabama, moved a resolution of inquiry as to the agency of the Administration in securing the organization of a State Government Washington letter of the True Democrat, both in California; also as to what the President is of which will be found in the preceding columns, doing in New Mexico, and what grounds he has will serve to explain the circumstances attend- for believing that the people of the latter will at ing the election of Cobb as Speaker of the House. no distant period present themselves for admission into the Union. All this implies a belief and the Senate on the principle of Slavery North, with only five exceptions, went for the that the President has not managed as well for Slaveholder; and this after all the bullying and Slavery as he was bound to do, and a determiinsolence which they had suffered for three nation to resist the admission of California as a weeks. Could degradation and servility find a State, and at the same time to secure, if possilower depth? Of the five who refused to bow ble, the extension of Slavery in all the new ter-

Gen. Houston also presented a resolution, inquiring why the U. S. military officers in New Mexico had not recognized the Judicial authorboundary dispute between Texas and New Mexico, and indicates the determination of the ultra Southern men to support the preposterous claims of the former.

These resolutions were of course all laid over to be considered at a future time.

In the House there was a proposition that the Committees should not be appointed by the Speaker, but be chosen by ballot. This led to discussion between Messrs. Giddings and Winthrop, in which the latter accused the former of having published in respect to him what was utterly false. Mr. G. maintained that Mr. Winthrop had not been true to the North in the appointment of Committees, and the latter defended himself by quoting accusations of an opposite character brought against him at the South. We may give a farther account of this debate bereafter.

The House has not yet elected a Clerk, but it is understood that Forney, the regular pro-slavery Democratic candidate, will obtain the of-

Quaker Freemasonry.

The opponents of Reform in a certain Quatheir votes for Mr. Cable must feel themselves ker meeting, not more than a dozen miles from Salem, have been deeply exercised of late in view of the peculiar condition in which they are pla-John Wentworth of Illinois- long John, as | ced by the fidelity of a portion of the Society. he is usually called-was also among those who They have been puzzled not a little to find out forgot all their professions of Free Soil, and by what means they can bring certain refractory members to terms and restore 'quiet' to their agitated councils. Some members, forgetful stripe. The soft politicians who had indulged of the reverence due to ghostly authority, perthe bright anticipation that the whole Demo- tinaciously insist that the Society ought to open eratic party at the North were about to take its ears to the cry of the slave, and to utter an unequivocal testimony against the great Social Wrongs of our time; and when they are bafgold that glistens! We hope this bit of expe- fled in Yearly, Quarterly and Monthly meetings, they even have the audacity to meet in Conference with their brethren who are under pointment, scold the Freesoilers for not voting similar trials, that by mutual consultation they own truckling spirit-to their efforts to carry offence, for which they deserve to be brought to GRIFFING Secretary. water on both shoulders-to secure Freesoil account. In the meeting alluded to there are Samuel Brooke then presented a Preamble deprecated that course. Indeed, many of Freesoilers could vote for him consistently with whereat the leaders were sorely tried. Not all the amination and discussion, adopted as follows: their principles and their self-respect. They cries and tears of the slaves, nor all the groans made a mistake when they consented to vote of mangled humanity upon the battle-field, ever for Brown, but with this exception they caused them half so much anxiety as they have have acted nobly. They have done, it manifested under this exhibition of manly indeseems to us, all that could be expected of men pendence on the part of the Reformers. What to actions, are involved in the guilt of slaveholddo with them-how to bring them to terms-It is worthy of remark, that the plurality was the question. And what, reader, do you most of the Democrats being opposed to it .- lers for 'the order of Society' resorted? You Cobb himself voted against, while Winthrop will stare, but they called a Conference! Yes, sustained the measure; and yet the former won these conscientious haters of Reform, after the game, while the latter had the melancholy impudently asserting that those who had atsatisfaction of conducting his successful rival tended the Conference at New Garden had thereto the chair. In allusion to this latter circum- by forfeited their membership in the Society, prostance, the Boston correspondent of the Stand- ceeded to hold secret meetings among themselves, ard happily says: "It is not often that a man for mutual consultation and advice. Three times enjoys the privilege of walking as chief mour- in as many successive weeks did they gather in their house of worship, under a notice, not publicly given like that by which the New Horace Mann.—The Freesoilers are not a Garden Conference was convened, but privatelittle chagrined at the course pursued by this ly, stealthily conveyed to their own party, and gentleman, the successor of John Quincy Ad- studiously concealed from the friends of Reams in Congress. The Roxbury Gazette hits form! Intending to review the conduct and measures of the Reformers, they had neither On the first ballot after the declination of Mr. the courage nor the manliness to do it in their presence, but assembled in secret conclave .-They did not indeed meet under the protecfor Thaddeus Stevens, or Pennsylvania. Con-sidering that four or five thousand Freesoilers in tion of lock and key, nor place a tyler at the it shall be the duty of the Executive Committhis district voted for Mr. Mann, and that he had door, but they invited only the members of their own party. Thus convened, they gave utterance ('murder will out,' you know,) to the grief of their hearts in view of the 'disorderly ' proceedings of the Reformers in attending the New Garden Conference, &c., &c .-We have heard of a father who, while his own lips were giving utterance to the language of profanity, flogged his son for swearing; but this private conclave of Quakers, assembled to give vent to their grief over the violation of Discipline involved in the call of the New Gar- very. den Conference, puts that story completely into

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.-The Colored People of Ohio will hold a Convention in Columbus on Wednesday next, to adopt such measures as may be thought necessary to secure for themselves, in the new Constitution, the Right of Suffrage. They will have the sympathy of every true friend of Liberty, and we hope their

FREDERIKA BREMER was received with she was the guest of James Russell Lowell.

Sons of Temperance.

GENEVA, Dec. 23, 1849. FRIEND JOHNSON :- In The A. S. Bugle, Oct. 27, the following Editorial appeared :

"Sons of Temperance.-This body, though claiming to be founded on the principle of fraternity, is governed by the spirit of caste in its most odious form. No colored man is admitted as a member, the Grand Division having made a rule to that effect some time ago. Rev S. R. Ward, an educated man of unimpeachable character, was admitted to membership, contrary to the rule, by a local body. The act well as in New Mexico and Deseret. Mr. was reported to the Grand Division, and the the 4th article of the Constitution, appointed to the Grand Division, and the the 4th article of the Constitution, appointed to the following persons to procure subscriptions: expelled. Finally, to get rid of the black man, the body threw up its charter and organized This was read before the "Sons" of Geneva

Division, No. 533, last week, and pronounced to be untrue, by the leading "Sons," that "No colored man is admitted as a member, the Grand Division having made a rule to that effect." It is not true that the "Rev. S. R. Ward, an edueated colored man of unimpeachable character was admitted to membership contrary to the rule, by a local body." It is not true, "The act was reported to the Grand Division, and the District Deputy who admitted Mr. Ward was expelled " "Finally," it is not true, "to get rid of the black man the body threw up its charter and organized anew." It was also reported that Divisions composed of colored men, have Charters granted them by the Grand Divi- Hicox. Bath-J. B. Lambert. Granger-Levil sion, and are on equal footing with the white Spees. "Sons." Thus you see, Mr. Editor, you are placed in no eviable position for "Love, Purity, and Fidelity." In reply it was said, without doubt Mr. Johnson has proof on hand to sustain the charges. By laying the facts before the public, you will oblige a lover of truth.

JOS. HARDING. Remarks.

We publish the above very cheerfully. In the paragraph referred to we stated what we had good reasons to believe true, but we did not speak from our own knowledge, and may have been mistaken in regard to the circumstances of Mr. Ward's connection with and his separation from the 'Sons of Temperance.' On that subject, however, we shall say nothing now, but wait for Mr. Ward's story. Will he oblige us by either stating the facts in his own paper, or sending them directly to us? If we have done the 'Sons' any injustice, we desire to make amends.

In regard to the main charge which we preferred against the institution, viz: that it is governed by the spirit of caste, it is not denied but onfirmed by Mr. Harding. He says that charters are granted to divisions " composed of colored men." In other words, colored men are not permitted to become members of the same Divisions with white men, but are treated as distinct and separate caste. This proves what we said, viz: that "the Sons of Temperance, so far as colorphobia is concerned, are not a whit better than the popular Churches." It is of comparatively little importance whether we were right or wrong in our statements respecting Mr. Ward's case, since the main accusation s acknowledged to be true.

Rocky River Auti-Slavery Society.

Reform, convened according to previous ap- His other appointments will be announced next for Winthrop, but this is neither manly nor may strengthen each others' hands. This, in the pointment at Richfield, Dec. 16, 1849, EDWARD just. Let them ascribe their defeat to their estimation of certain 'rulers in Israel,' is a grave J. Fuller was appointed Chairman, and C. S. S.

votes without displeasing their Southern con- some who so far exercised their freedom as to and Constitution, which were received for the federates. Winthrop did not stand where the attend the late Conference in New Garden, consideration of the meeting, and, after due ex-

Slavery being a sin and outrage upon humanity, it necessarily follows, that those who voluntarily aid the slave-claimant in holding his victim, either through the organizations of society, political and ecclesiastical, or by individual

Residing, therefore, as we do within the limits of a government, a part of whose object is to principle was adopted mainly by Whig votes, suppose was the measure to which these stick- aid in slaveholding, and amidst institutions of Religion giving their sanction and support Slavery; in order to acquit ourselves of our duty, hasten the emancipation of the slave and the downfall of a slaveholding religion, we agree to form ourselves into a Society, to be governed by

CONSTITUTION.

Art. 1st. This Society shall be called The Rocky River Anti-Slavery Society, and embrace within the limits of its operation; that part of the Western Reserve West of the Cuyahoga River, and shall be auxiliary to the Western and American Anti-Slavery Societies.

Art. 2d. The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, no passport was necessary on leaving the counand eight Councillors; the President, Secretary, try. As the vessel was about sailing, news Treasurer and Councillors constituting an Executive Committee to transact such business as may be entrusted to it by the Society, five of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Art. 3d. Business meetings shall be held

Quarterly, at one of which an annual election of the officers of the Society shall take place, and tee to notify such meetings. Art. 4th. It shall be the duty of the Execu-

tive Committee to appoint three persons in each township to collect funds for the Society and pay them over to the Treasurer, to procure subscribers for Anti-slavery papers, collect accounts for the same when furnished by the Secretary, and perform such other business for the Society as they may be called upon to transact. Art. 5th. This Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of the Society.

Art. 6th. Persons may become members of the Society by signing the Constitution and cooperating with us in our efforts to abolish Sla-The Convention then adjourned to meet at

Litchfield, Dec. 23d, at which time the following officers were chosen : President-EW'D J. FULLER, of Brighton. Vice Presidents-Mason Oviatt, Richfield :

Cornelius Sherman, Brunswick; Samuel Merrifield, Sullivan; Chesman Miller, Bricksville. Secretary-C. S. S. Griffing, Litchfield. Treasurer-Timothy Woodworth, Litchfield.

Councillors-Josephine S. Griffing, Litchfield; Mary J. Smith, Litchfield; William Ingersoll, Grafton; Wm. H. Crittenden, Grafton; James great enthusiasm at Cambridge, Mass., where lington; Elijah Poor, Richfield; J. B. Lambert, Newton, Westfield; Abby L. Brigden, Wel-

The following resolution was then adopted

Resolved, That we deem & expedient to sus tain Lecturers, and that immediate measures be adopted to obtain funds necessary for their and

The Convention then adjourned sine die E. J. FULLER, Proje C. S. S. GRIFFING, Sec'y.

The Executive Committee met at Litele. Dec. 28th, 1848, organized, and resolved to sue tain J. W. WALKER as a lecturer within the limits of this Society; and in accordance with the 4th article of the Constitution, appointed their respective townships to sustain the open. tions of the Society: Richfield-Elijah Poor, Tho's Ellsworth

Bricksville-C. Miller, Lucinda Walling, D p Morgan. Royalton-H. Bangs. Berea-Hira McCarns, Dwight Holbrook. Brooklyn-Anna C. Fuller, Samuel Cleveland. Branswick-Se mantha Sherman, Josiah Southam. Grafion-Wm. H Crittenden, R. Hewson. Litchfield J. Woodworth, Almira Maynard. Wellington -Abby L. Brigden, S. Humphrey. Sullivan. P. Cummings, Alva Strong, H. H. Drake-Hartesville-P. Merrifield, D. King. Westfield-Ezra Newton, Asa Farnham, A. F. Walcott Sharon-Tho's Rhodes, Mr. Chatfield. Wads worth-Ellen C. Dickenson. Medina-James Brown, A. & J. Beatty. Neymouth-II D

These persons are requested to procure subscriptions as soon as practicable and forward a list of the same to the Treasurer, J. Woodward Litchfield, Medina Co. Payment to be made: the Treasurer, or to J. W. Walker, who will report the same. The Committee then appoint. ed the first Quarterly meeting of the Society to be held at Litchfield, Feb. 3d, 1850.

C. S. S. GRIFFING, Sector

The first Quarterly Meeting of this newly formed Society, as is seen above, will be holden on the 3rd of February, at Litchfield. Its hoped that delegates will attend it from every town that this notice reaches. The friends at Litchfield will receive them with a warm wel-

We hope also that the friends of the cause in each town will exert themselves immediately both to obtain all the subscriptions they can and to procure the names of those willing to have them registered as co-operating members of

The Executive Committee have made some appointments in accordance with the 4th Article of the Constitution. I would suggest that the friends in each town meet on the 20th, to make arrangements to secure the attendance of one or more persons from their respective towns at the Quarterly Meeting, to make arrangements for sending to the Treasurer a list of all the subscriptions, and to the Secretary a list of the names of all those willing to have them appended to the Constitution as members, designating those who will act as Town Committees. To fully secure the objects of the formation of this Society, it is important that all of these matters should be attended to promptly.

J. W. Walker will attend a meeting at Beres on the 20th January, at Richfield the 27th, and At a meeting of the friends of Anti-Slavery | the Quarterly Meeting on the 3d of February SAM'L BROOKE. Gen. Agent.

P. S. It is important that the subscriptions, as far as practicable, should be paid up at the time of the Quarterly Meeting.

THE FREESOILERS OF OHIO WILL hold a Convention some time next Spring, to nominate a ticket for State officers. They do not mean to merge their organization in that of the

OHIO LEGISLATURE .- The Senate is organized at last, and now the work of legislation will probably begin in carnest. The officers of the Senate are, H. G. Blake, Whig Freesoiler, of Medina, Speaker; J. R. Knapp, Dem., Clerk L. L. Rice Sergeant-at-Arms. The Governors Message will soon come to hand.

To Hox. J. CABLE will please accept out thanks for a copy of the President's Message.

MRS. T. J. FARNHAM .- A letter from New-York says that Mrs. Farnham, who sailed lot San Francisco in the Angelique last Spring. was left behind at Valparaiso under the following circumstances: She had engaged at Valpariso a Chilian servant, for whom she was told was conveyed on shore that this Chilian was on board, and she was informed for the first time that a passport was requisite. She, with the Chilian, left the ship to procure it, when the Captain immediately weighed anchor and set sail without either. On board the Angelique were Mrs. Farnham's two children-from whom she will consequently be separated until her arrival in California, whence she proceeded as soon as possible afterward, by anoth er vessel, receiving meanwhile every kindness which some English and American residents at Valparaiso, who became acquainted with her case, could bestow. The Captain, it seems, had not conducted himself altogether properly during the voyage, and passengers intended to apply for legal redress on their arrival at San Francisco. Mrs. Farnham taking an active part in the movement, he conceived the plan of leaving her behind to get rid of her evidence in Court. She was left at Valparaiso with only 8 dollar or two in her pocket, but the parties above mentioned procured for her funds to supply her wants .- Boston Bee.

LECTURE ON WOMAN.-Lucretia Mott deliv ered an able lecture on this subject, to a crowded audience, in the large saloon of the Assembly Buildings, on Monday evening of this week The lecture was elicited by one recently delivered by Richard H. Dana, on the same subject. Although Mrs. Mott spoke for nearly two hours, her audience did not seem to lose their interest in the lecture, or to be, in the least degree, wearied. We understand that many persons went away, unable to obtain entrance, of account of the density of the crowd. The leeture will, doubtless, be reported in some of the daily papers .- Pa. Freeman, 22 Dec.

SIR HENRY LYTTON BULWER has entered upon his duties as Minister of the British Gorerament at Washington.

FRIEND JOHNSON ing my first attemp and the favorable of induced me to send thoughts; yet am I spread out on paper deem them worthy. heart is to be useful and if thought, wor tit mankind, I will withhold its I can hardly real

NO. 17

Slavery and

few short years bac from society. I, w I was his and man! brethren, was denot temper of righteou cause it sustained place in my sentime injustice and false vet, many noble sou niality with mine, a joy the social ming my outraged heart 1 thoughts turn, the rises to my mind, w a sweet companion Pardon this-I w fish reasons : but fro in my own situation, for the slave are str

shall fall. Heaven

downfall of the accu

religion that has so

Justice shall fall fro never to rise again eyes in holy horror. ity should fall. Chri but popular religion stacle in our path as religion must be brot before the slave car methinks some zeal enough that you w civil institutions; we our hopes of Heaven I do not believe the I your church; she ha rious portals; if you your own heart; if y the parable of the g will find the path way in it and you cannot As for your governme of minor importance; ment, or any other go ple elect their repreewer, where all the gendered in the Chur. is drained off? It the moral pestilence at an end, and a purer better government. T sale murder and exte government has latel have taken place, had pure morals? If you acquainted with the pe people; a bloody relig tion will not produce at shedding of human all faith will not prohugs slaveholders in i a nation hate oppressi of this country the such a religion deserv such a religion must ! I carnestly entreat

to this religion of sl

sound without sense,

from its origin downw

that is preached to yo

derived; then read t the light of your ov what men have left what you have been a true religion; and let whether you have bee or an ignus fatuus. digion, in all its wir carliest days until nov in saying that you wil an imposing ceremonia the pageantry and p pure and undefiled rel trine of atonement by believed in, there have to shedding human ble most religiously believed nothing for themselves must do all, there he most backward to relie And I believe these d ductive of this effect; ly believe that God or how can they be expec opposition to the deer put an end to what Go complacency? Or if t loves human blood tha cile him to his children to hate what God deliidea of killing their br sands and thousands a in this country that w were acquainted with religion. Men do no sion, say the priesthe naturally loves his rac the human heart woul man suffering, were it to mercy has been proof error. I believe t inclination is by natur Harmony and love are his nature, but error h

error still supports in

happiness is only to be

vas then adopted : expedient to sus. essary for their sup

arned sine die. ULLER, Prest.

met at Literfield. and resolved to sus ecturer within the n accordance with stitution, appointed ure subscriptions in sustain the opera-

Tho's Ellsworth. da Walling, D. H. gs. Berea-Hiram . Brooklyn-Anna d. Brunswick-Sa. outham. Grafton_ ewson. Litchfieldaynard. Wellington nphrey. Sullivang, H. H. Drake .-D. King. Westfield_ n, A. F. Walcott. . Chatfield. Wads. n. Medina-James Weymouth-H. B.

ted to procure subable and forward a urer, J. Woodworth. wment to be made to Walker, who will mittee then appointing of the Society to 3d, 1850. RIFFING, Sec'y,

rt. Granger-Lewis

ecting of this newly above, will be holden at Litchfield. It is attend it from every ches. The friends at m with a warm wele friends of the cause emselves immediately

subscriptions they can

s of those willing to

operating members of

ttee have made some ice with the 4th Article rould suggest that the t on the 20th, tomake he attendance of one or respective towns at the make arrangements for a list of all the subecretary a list of the g to have them appendmembers, designating own Committees. To of the formation of this that all of these matters omptly.

end a meeting at Berea Richfield the 27th, and n the 3d of February. will be announced nex AM'L BROOKE. Gen. Agent.

hat the subscriptions,

uld be paid up at the S. B. ecting. or Onto will hold a ext Spring, to nominate rs. They do not mean zation in that of the

The Senate is organiwork of legislation will st. The officers of the e, Whig Freesoiler, of . Knapp, Dem., Clerk; Arms. The Governor's e to hand.

will please accept our

e President's Message. .- A letter from Newurnham, who sailed for Angelique last Spring. raiso under the follow had engaged at Valfor whom she was told y on leaving the couns about sailing, news at this Chilian was on med for the first time nisite. She, with the procure it, when the eighed anchor and set board the Angelique ntly be separated unnia, whence she proe afterward, by anot nwhile every kindness American residents ame acquainted with The Captain, it seems, elf altogether properly passengers intended to n their arrival at San am taking an active conceived the plan of rid of her evidence in alparaiso with only a ket, but the parties for her funds to sup-

Lucretia Mott delivsubject, to a crowdaloon of the Assemevening of this week. y one recently delivon the same subject. oke for nearly two not seem to lose their o be, in the least destand that many pero obtain entrance, he crowd. The lecorted in some of the , 22 Dec.

ER has entered upon he British GovernSlavery and the Popular Religion.

FRIEND JOHNSON: Your kindness in publishing my first attempt to write for the public eye, selfish indulgence, and their own desire for hap- Friend Johnson, you changed my oblation ininduced me to send you a few more of my loose thoughts; yet am I not desirous of seeing them deem them worthy. The greatest desire of my part of the great whole. heart is to be useful in the cause of humanity; and if thought, word, or act of mine, can benewithhold its

I can hardly realize the fact that I exist. A few short years back, I was almost an outcast from society. I, who loved my Creator because I was his, and mankind because they were my brethren, was denounced as an Infidel, a contemper of rightcousness, because I hated oppression, and hated the religion of the world because it sustained it. No change has taken place in my sentiments, only that my hatred of injustice and false religion has increased; and vet, many noble souls now acknowledge congeniality with mine, and very frequently do I enjoy the social mingling of soul with soul, that my outraged heart panted for. Wherever my thoughts turn, the recollection of some friend rises to my mind, whose last kind greetings are a sweet companionship to me in my solitary Pardon this-I would not refer to it for sel-

fish reasons; but from the reality of the change

in my own situation, my hopes of redemption for the slave are strengthened. Yes! Slavery shall fall. Heaven and Earth have decreed the downfall of the accursed system; and when the shackles fall from the limbs of the slave, the re-Justice shall fall from its blood-stained throne, never to rise again. Let no one lift up their eyes in holy horror. I said not that Christianoppression. Christianity will redeem the slave : but popular religion is even now the main obstacle in our path as we endeavor to press onmethinks some zealot here exclaims, is it not name of that holy being you profess to loveenough that you would destroy our glorious Jesus of Nazareth-in the name of the great and civil institutions; would you also deprive us of gracious Being that gave you existence, to exour hopes of Heaven? I tell you, pious friend, amine diligently into what you profess to be-I do not believe the path to Heaven lies through | lieve. your church; she has no key to unlock its glo- I suppose you will say you have inquired .your enuren; she has no key to unlock its glo-rious portals; if you seek Heaven, examine Of whom? Why, of your preacher; and he ble, so are the necessary affirmations of our gration to them, as the most effectual 'means your own heart; if you find it not there, read perhaps has quoted Paul to you, and by some own intelligence. Suppose that in the ex- of grace' in their power. the parable of the good Samaritan; there you forced construction of the apostle's words, still ternal revelation of the scriptures the fact is gendered in the Church—that modern Babylon spiration. Did all Divine inspiration cease when revelations?" is drained off? If we can destroy your city, Paul and the Apostles ceased to exist? And if the moral pestilence that arises from it will be they had never existed, and Christ's teachings at an end, and a purer religion will produce a had never reached you, would not your duty better government. Think you that the whole- have remained the same? Perhaps you will sale murder and extensive robbery that your say, If you doubt Paul, why not also doubt government has lately been engaged in, could Christ? I believe not all a train of corrupt have taken place, had your churches inculcated priests have handed down to us concerning pure morals? If you do, then are you truly un- Christ; but the beauty and truth of his lawsuch a religion must be destroyed.

I carnestly entreat all, who are yet clinging

to this religion of shadow without substance,

sound without sense, to examine it; search it from its origin downwards; examine each tenet derived; then read the law of Christ, and by the light of your own understanding compare what men have left us of his teachings with what you have been accustomed to receive as true religion; and let your own reason decide whether you have been following the true light, or an ignus fatuus. Then trace the Church religion, in all its winding operations, from its earliest days until now; and I hazard nothing in saying that you will discover that, wherever an imposing ceremonial has been attached to it, the pageantry and parade has soon destroyed pure and undefiled religion. Wherever the doctrine of atonement by blood has been generally believed in, there have men been most inclined to shedding human blood; wherever men have most religiously believed that they could do

no other sacrifice from man than the sacrifice of ders of The Bugle with my preaching.

But is this done by our preachers? Verily, much respect, nay! Continually are they harping on the same tit mankind, I will not, because I ought not to, string-sin and misery-natural depravity and endless perdition : representing God as a merciless tyrant, who has created a being whom he cannot govern. But then they bring forward another existence who can, and does govern this man-fiend; and this being is one whom their God created, and yet he became more powcrful than his Crcator; we rebelled against him, and, ever since, every thing God has done this being has counteracted; and when God had done his last work, and sat down to rest, this priestly Devil starts up and takes possession of his work, and destroys all its beauty, and now keeps possession of it, and all God's power cannot dislodge him, unless an innocent man suffers martyrdom, and every other man believes that this blood will drive out the Devil.

Do, my friends, in the name of common sense. do look at the absurdity of your system. What is your idea of God? is he omnipotent? then whence came the power that could defeat his purposes? Is he beneficent? then how can he hate those whom he has made ? Is he impartial? then he loves all his children equally; and why do you pray to him to abolish Slavery !-Could an impartial God ever establish Slavery? religion that has so long stayed the course of then why beg him to put an end to what he never established? It was man who established Slavery, and by man it must be abolished .said any thing of bloodshedding being necessaward to relieve our suffering brother; and that ry? Can any priest, can all the priests, put religiou must be brought into general contempt | such a construction on his teachings? I beg of before the slave can be emancipated. What! you, in the name of suffering humanity, in the

quainted with the power of religion. Reli- so exactly suited to the nature of man, so harhave you, my good sister or brother, never met intelligence. with inconsistencies in your faith? Tell me how you reconcile God's perfect holiness with his approval of sin in the Jewish patriarchs; explain to me the origin of that Devil that is more that is preached to you and see whence it was powerful than God; reconcile, if you can, the fact of the innocent suffering for the guilty with Divine justice; tell me how one Jewish God became three under your system, and what is their connection with each other? Point out to me why it is that after your proselytes have met with a change of heart, and, as you express ful inheritance, the earth, and still grasp after Aaron? wealth and power that they may trample still lower down the image of God! Can you un- necessity, also, a change of the law. Mahan,

most backward to relieve the suffering of others. groping in darkness among sectarian rubbish. And I believe these dogmas are naturally pro- You have never yet raised your mental vision ductive of this effect; for if men conscientious- high enough to discover the lowest step of the ly believe that God ordained human suffering, ladder of Truth, which you ought to be attempthow can they be expected to raise their hand in ling to climb. Arise, I beseech you. Much man suffering, were it not that his natural bias demands. Yet let me once more urge it upon to mercy has been prostrated by the teachings you to consider and reflect deeply, especially on of error. I believe that man's predominating this one point. Is there not something in the happiness is only to be found in doing our duty my soul I believe that this dogmatical religion fulfilling the law. S. D. Cochran says in Hale and Chase, Free Soilers.

to others; demonstrate to their reason that this is the very thing that keeps mankind from their Quarterly Review, Aug. 1846, page 17, "To is the law of the Creator, and that he requires duty. I hope that I have not wearied the rea-

and the favorable opinion of partial friends, have piness will at once lead them to love the great to ablation in my Address. Perhaps it would and beneficent Existence who has created them be well for the health and morals of mankind if -all his intelligent creatures as children of the every vain oblation was changed into a personal spread out on paper, unless your judgment may same parent, and every thing he has made as a ablution. If you think well to publish this, you will hear from me again. Believe me, with

A. CLARK.

Austinburg, Dec. 18, 1849. MR. EDITOR :- Enclosed is an article written by Mr. Pixley, of Unionville, and sent by him to the Editor of the Oberlin Evangelist, some time since, requesting him to publish it, which he has refused to do. Being pleased with the piece, and believing in free discussion, I said to Mr. Pixley, "if you will let me have the article, I will send it to the Editor of the Bugle and request its publication in his valuable paper," which I hereby do, and hope you will give it a place.

Truly yours, D. W. STANTON.

Garrisonian Infidelity a Humbug.

Unionville, Dec. 29, 1848. The Oberlin Evangelist, of Dec. 20th, calls the attention of its readers to guard against the Infidelity of Garrison, Henry C. tention of my friends at New Lyme, Litchfield, Wright, and others. They long supposed Twinsburg, Randolph, New Garden, Oakland Mr. Garrison an Infidel, and now they find and Harveysburg, (never of course forgetting in the Liberator of Nov. 4th, the information Salem,) and shall remember, while memory which they sought. The idea that they con- does its office. May my deeds ever be the landemn, is, that the affirmation of a man's own guage of gratitude. And may my friends ever intelligence is superior to and must test all feel that their kindness towards me was not external information-and further that the misplaced. Whoever should deserve all that I Bible is not the only rule of faith and prac- experienced of their goodness, would be fit for Man has disturbed the harmony of nature by tice. Now I wish to show, in few words, ity should fall. Christianity has no affinity with choosing the path of error. He must retrace his that these are the very ideas that they teach steps, come back to the way of truth, and God's at Oberlin, and that all their students are law will at once restore harmony. Has Christ required to study them as fundamental ideas. It is an admitted truth, by them, that we have two revelations from God, the internal and the external, and that the internal is superior to the external.

> I will here quote from Mahan upon the Doctrine of the Will-a school-book at Oberlin-the following passage, pp. 54, 55. "As the words of God (see Romans 1-19, 20) are as real revelations from Him, as the Bi-

> two revelations, but that he has not given two contradictory revelations, and that every revelation that contradicts the necessary affirmation of the intelligence cannot be of di-

That human reason is to sit in judgment for the rest. says, "The Gospel of Jesus Christ comand that the whole Bible is not the Gospel of

The Priesthood being changed, there is of nations. This we have seen. derstand all these things? If you can, explain by asserting that the affirmations of intellimust do all, there have they ever been found have been so long down prostrate on your face, scriptures, does as really assert the supremacy of human reason as the reforming 'Infidels' against whom they declaim. If the affirmations of the intelligence are a revelation of God, to submit ourselves to God and opposition to the decree of Omnipotence, and work has to be done. Your brother, your sisput an end to what God beholds with so much ter, is suffering-they call aloud for help, and man reason and reject absurdities. As faith complacency? Or if they believe that God so Christ has told you to do unto them as ye would is the necessary result of intelligent affiirmaloves human blood that nothing else will recon- they should do unto you. If you were a slave, tion, it is impossible that there should be love of man. Truly your friend, cile him to his children, how can we expect them should you think any one fulfilled that com- such a thing as infidelity in faith, but infidelto hate what God delights in, and tremble at the mand who remained in an organized body that ity consists in refusing to be governed by idea of killing their brother? I know that thou- held the men fast in her bosom who held you faith; that is, intelligent affirmation. As all sands and thousands are members of churches in bondage? No, you would only think them the affirmations of the intelligence are involin this country that would not be there if they hypocrites, if they pretended to sympathise with untary it is impossible that infidelity should were acquainted with the true history of their you, while they acknowledged as Christian bro- arise from this quarter, because choice and a religion. Men do not naturally love oppres- there those who oppressed you. Oh! that I choice in opposition to the intelligence is the the human heart would lead him to relieve huweak; I am incapable of saying all the subject
from any other source. I believe the Oberlin Professors cannot dissent from this con-

reject what reason repudiates, after fair inspection, is virtuous." Thus he asserts the upremacy of human reason.

Again, infidelity to the revelation of God, and even those that are opposed to such affirmation. For example. Whose intelligence will say that Pilot's washing his hands made him innocent; and who will say that any thing material will change the immaterial? No amount of external testimony can satisfy the internal except they harmonize. If received at all, it must be received as an sumption. In view of the above argument, who is the infidel, the Garrisonian, or his opponent? Let the reader judge.

> P. PIXLEY. Letter from Parker Pillsbury.

DEAR FRIEND JOHNSON: My promise to write for The Bugle is as yet unfulfilled. Not, however, because you, or our Ohio friends, are forgotten. I remember my recent visit to your State, as one of the happiest incidents of my life. I remember the Berlin Convention as the most interesting Anti-Slavery gathering I ever Governments are preparing for a hostile meeting attended, and I remember the kindness and atthe upper heaven.

Since leaving Ohio, my lot has been cast under far less indulgent skies. I have performed a short mission, in connection with others, in Western Connecticut, the very birthplace of multitudes now on the Western Reserve. But you would not suppose many of the people belonged to the same race. They have not even advanced beyond Revivals of Religion! And the same christmas gift from the same source. so long as the wizzard power of the priesthood remains thus unbroken, there is no hope. I told the people of the difference between them and their relatives and acquaintance who had removed West, and recommended a like emi-

Nothing gave me more pleasure as I travelled will find the pathway plainly marke lout; walk further confirmed your faith in the ereed of revealed and affirmed that we are not free, in your State, than the delapidated condition of in it and you cannot miss the heavenly city .- your sect. And who was Paul? Was he any but necessary agents. Has not God affirmed many of the meeting-houses. The people there As for your government, it is with me a matter thing more than man? Did God give to him in one revelation what he has denied in an- are fast learning that "the Most High dwelleth of minor importance; for what is your govern- any faculty that he gave not also to you? We other? Of what use can the internal reve- not in Temples made with hands "-a great lesment, or any other government where the peo- have no proof that Paul's writings have been lation be but to make us necessarily scepti- son indeed. I hope the churches and ministers ple elect their representatives, but a common correctly transmitted to us; but we have abuncal in respect to the internal? Has the will yet build up again those widows' houses sewer, where all the fifth and sound that is en- dant proof that if they have, they are not all in- Most High given two such contradictory they have so long devoured, to erect costly habitations for their god. The world has yet to see, The idea is not that God has not given for the first time, a church as such, building a tent even, for one of God's poor children, though multitudes of them annually perish in half a million of gold and 277 passengers .the streets.

But let one thing be ever remembered. In vine origin. And if there can be two reveger of a vibration to the very opposite extreme late of Indianopolis, Lieut. Governor. The lations from God that contradict each other,

—to a reckless disregard of all moral sentiments,

—to a reckless disregard of all moral sentiments,

—and dates for Congress were numerous, and no we are necessitated to fall in with the inter- a relapsing into vice, and every form of sensual gion makes the morals of any people—of all moniously in concert with what I conceive of a nal to the exclusion of the external—that is, as well as sordid, selfish indulgence, more hatepeople; a bloody religion prevailing in any na- Holy God—commends it so forcibly to my un- we are necessarily sceptical; and if necessarily sceptical is not necessarily sceptical. tion will not produce a morality that shudders derstanding that my reason tells me it is right. ly sceptical, or infidel, no blame can possibly from which we have so long prayed to be deat shedding of human blood; a religion that is I think I hear some one here say, 'I cannot un- attach to it, as blame is the result of choice livered. So was it in France in the Revolution will be sent to the Senate. all faith will not produce a public sentiment derstand why you acknowledge a part of the only. As a matter of fact all the move- of 1793. The exactions of the Church had that loves its neighbor as itself; a religion that book, and reject a part; why not receive all, or ments of the intelligence are necessary, and been so atrocious, that when the people did once hugs slaveholders in its embrace will not make reject all?' Because my reason bids me reject therefore not infidel, because infidelity can-burst the iron chains, a reaction ensued, terrible a nation hate oppression; it is on the religion what it declares is not in accordance with truth. not be based upon the affirmation of the in- to behold, terrible even in history. But though of this country the guilt of Slavery rests, and Still you cannot comprehend these Comeouters telligence, but upon the noncompliance of the horrors of those scenes baptized the period such a religion deserves universal execration; -there seems such inconsistency in them. And the will to carry out the affirmation of the as the "Reign of Terror," the religion was responsible for most of them, and the government

on revelation, and test its validity, is evident | Let it not be so among us. We have seen from the writing of the Apostle when he the end of the National Religion. Slavery, War, Hanging, Persecution for opinion's sake, ported: mends itself to every man's conscience," are not transient, incidental appliances of it; but a part of its fundamental faith, defended from scripture, justified as a necessity, sanctified Jesus Christ and does not commend itself to by sermons and sacramants, and practiced by every man's conscience is evident from the nearly every denomination great and small, Apostle's argument with the Hebrews, viz: throughout the land. Baptist buys Baptist, If that first covenat had been faultless then Methodists drive Methodists to market, Presit, become reconciled to God, that they still re- should no place have been sought for the byterian preys upon Presbyterian, Episcopalian main unreconciled to their brother-still enslave second .- Again, if perfection were by the cats Episcopalian, (or the price of him,) at Sahim, still kill him in war, still hang him on the Levitical priesthood, what need was there crament, and Quaker and Campbellite buy gallows, still cheat him out of the just reward that another priest should arise after the or- bullets and bombshells to defend such a comfor his labor, still deny him a share in his law- der of Melchisedec, and not after the order of merce, and swear annually their alleigance to a in Akron on the 27th ult. It broke out in the government, red and reeking with such abomi-

righteousness have long ago fled the church gence are as real a revelation from God as which exists under these names, they have not nothing for themselves, but that God and Christ stand a religion of reason. It is because you necessarily sceptical if it affirms against the from their claims. Nor should we wish to .-The law of our nature and being, penned with God's own finger, an authority from which there is no appeal, demands that truth, trampled ary. in dust by the priesthood, righteousness set at naught by the chnrch, and justice receiving its GOVERNMENT.—By the following paragraph very death by the people, should yet be vindicafrom the Norfolk Herald it appears that Presnaught by the chnrch, and justice receiving its ted, magnified and made honorable by their friends and worshipers. Blessed they are, and shall be, who are ruled by humanity and the

PARKER PILLSBURY. Concord, N. H., 24th Dec., 1849.

PROSCRIPTION OF BENTON.-The slave power has demanded another victim. That Benton, the oldest Senator and one of the sion, say the priesthood what they will; man had language to lay this matter before you as it necessary element of infidelity—and it is all displaced from the Chairmanship of the ablest statesmen of the Republic, has been naturally loves his race, and every impulse of ought to come before you. But my powers are a humbug to imagine infidelity can arise Committee on Foreign Relations by the United States Senate to gratify Calhoun, slave power. These men demanded the residing at the Navy Yard, caught fire, and four clusion, although they accuse the modern sacrifice and the Democratic party, to its inclination is by nature love—love to his kind. It is one point. Is there not something in the very system you are upholding that is inherent-larmony and love are the strongest feelings of his nature. It would be a something in the very system you are upholding that is inherent-larmony and love are the strongest feelings of his nature. It would be a something in the very system you are upholding that is inherent-larmony and love are the strongest feelings of his nature. It would be a something in the very system you are upholding that is inherent-larmony and love are the strongest feelings of his nature. It would be a something in the very system you are upholding that is inherent-larmony and love are the strongest feelings of his nature. It would be a something in the very system you are upholding that is inherent-larmony and love are the strongest feelings of his nature. It would be a something in the very system you are upholding that is inherent-larmony and love are the strongest feelings of larmony and larmony and love are the strongest feelings of larmony and larmony and larmony and larmony are largony and larmony and larmony are largony and larmony and larmony are largony an Harmony and love are the strongest feelings of ly wrong? Are not the dogmas of the churches the above conclusions are legitimate it may be calculated, in their very nature, to corrupt the labore conclusions are legitimate it may calculated, in their very nature, to corrupt the labore conclusions are legitimate it may calculated, in their very nature, to corrupt the labore conclusions are legitimate it may calculated, in their very nature, to corrupt the labore conclusions are legitimate it may calculated, in their very nature, to corrupt the labore conclusions are legitimate it may calculated, in their very nature, to corrupt the labore conclusions are legitimate it may calculated, in their very nature, to corrupt the labore conclusions are legitimate it may calculated, in their very nature, to corrupt the labore conclusions are legitimate it may calculated, in their very nature, to corrupt the labore conclusions are legitimate it may calculated, in their very nature, to corrupt the labore conclusions are legitimate it may calculated, in their very nature, to corrupt the labore conclusions are legitimate it may calculated, in their very nature, to corrupt the labore conclusions are legitimate it may calculated, in their very nature, to corrupt the labore conclusions are legitimate it may calculated. error still supports injustice. Show men that morals of mankind? Tis hard language, but in be seen at once that fidelity in practice is ceived but two votes and they were given by

News of the Week. Foreign.

ENGLAND .- The Dowager Queen, Adelaide, internal and external, is to receive ideas as Another expedition was about being fitted out idow of William IV, died on the 2nd inst .truths without the affirmation of intelligence to proceed to Behring's Straits, in search of the missing navigator, Sir John Franklin and his

FRANCE.-Four hundred of the insurgents of June had arrived in Paris, from Havre, having been liberated by the Attorney General. Ledru Rollin has issued a pamphlet defending his conduct on the 13th of June. The pamphlet has been seized, and the printer subjected to legal proceedings. Orders have been sent to withdraw a portion of the army from Rome .-Measures have been taken to improve the condition of emancipated slaves in the French dependencies. The Assembly have rejected a motion to abolish the death punishment for all

ITALY.—The fortress of Gaeta having been enaired and armed for the Pontifical residence, is lined with troops, and arrests continue to be made there. No time has yet been fixed for the Pope's return to Rome.

TURKEY .- The fate of the Hungarian refugees was not yet settled, nor likely to be soon disposed of. The Czar insists on having the Hungarian and Polish refugees banished from the Ottoman Empire. The Porte resists the demand, and so the matter stands-the two

HUNGARY .- Affairs continue unsettled. It said that Prince Metternich has written to an Austrian Minister, declaring that the Austrian Monarchy can not enjoy a lasting peace unless Hungary shall be maintained in its former reations as a separate State. Notwithstanding the utmost precaution of the police, Kossuth medals have been introduced into Hungary .-The Magyar patriots place inestimable value

Domestic Intelligence.

are already aware that, through the politeness of the operators in the O'Reilly Telegraph line, they were furnished with the President's Message, on Tuesday-as acceptable a present as they could have received-but few know that the inhabitants of eighteen other towns and cities in the West, on the same day, received

The operator, scated in the Telegraph office at Baltimore, sent the Message to all the follow ing places, at once, viz : Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Pit'sburgh, Canton, Massillon, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Steubenville, Wheeling, Zanesville, Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati and Louisville, and if the wire across the Ohio river had not been broken, would, with equal facility, have sent it to St. Louis, and the other towns on that line. It must not be forgotten that the points mentioned above are those where the press received it, for there were numerous other points at which the operators of the various offices received it for their own private information.

This was, perhaps, the greatest telegraphic feat ever performed, either in this, or any other country: there was not a single mistake made by the operators, nor had the Baltimore office ever to repeat a single word .- Pittburgh Gaz.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Empire City arrived at New York on the 25th ult., with The mails were left behind on the isthmus. The result of the election was not positively known, but it was believed that Peter H. Burbreaking away from old religions, there is dan- nett was elected Governor and John McDougal, one can tell who is elected till the votes are canvassed. The Legislature is thought to be Col. Fremont and Dr. Gwinn, it is believed,

The accounts from the mines are various and contradictory, and it is hard to tell what is true from what is false; but it is believed that the number who are making fortunes is small compared with the multitude who work hard for

BREACH OF PROMISE. - Sunday Contracts .- A J. Wickersham, Lewisville, suit, for damages for the breach of a marriage contract, was lately tried in Philadelphia, where the defence set up was, that the contract was made on Sunday, and therefore void. On this point, the Judge's charge to the Jury is thus re-

That the law in regard to Sunday contracts did not extend to contracts of marriage, which, H. H. Thornburgh, " many religious sects, were considered as lemn sacraments, to be only sanctioned by im-ressive ceremonies. The contracts made on N. W. Minor, Dublin ressive ceremonies. The contracts made on anday, which are void, are those relating to worldly business. To hold that marriages solemnized on that day were void, would be to disturb thousands of marriages which have been Thomas A. Dugdale, Richmond. contracted, and to render illegitimate a very large number of citizens. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff."

FIRE AT AKRON .- An extensive fire occurred ouilding occupied by T. Waggoner, as a Trunk and Harness establishment. That and the adjacent buildings being wooden tenements, the But let us remember, that though justice and flames spread with great rapidity, and not withstanding the active exertions of firemen and citizens, before the fire was arrested, the entire pace from Edsons' store on Market street, to But I will tell you why you cannot under- the Scriptures, and that the intelligence is left the earth. Nor can we absolve ourselves the Post Office buildings on Howard street, was included in the burnt district. It is impossible to give any correct estimate of the loss, or to tate the amount of iusurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendi

> ident Taylor approves of flogging in the navy The sentence of the Naval Court Martial, in regard to the mutineers on board the U. S. ship Germantown, we learn was carried into effect yesterday at noon, on board the U. S. ship Pennsylvania. The prisoners were sentenced to receive fifty lashes each, but the number was reduced to thirty-six, and then to be discharged from the naval service.

FLOGGING APPROVED BY THE UNITED STATES

DEATH OF WM. MILLER, THE PROPHET.-Mr. Miller, of Low Hampton, N. Y., somewhat mand has been complied with. Thomas celebrated for his views respecting the nearness of the advent, died at his residence on Thursday the 20th, in his 68th year. He was born at Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 15, 1782.

FOUR PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH .- In Washington, D. C., on the morning of Christmas day Foote, and other leaders of the cohorts of the the dwelling of a colored man named Wells, human beings fell victims to the flames.

More Annexation-The fever of annexation is said to have broken out in Jamaica. That being a free Colony, our Southern masters will displayed in the case of Cuba.

MARRIED-On New-Year's Eve, at the house of Rachel Tea, New Brighton, Beaver County, Pa., JAMES WHINERY, of New Garden, Columbiana County, to Rachel W. Thomas, of Fairmount, Stark County, Ohio.

Notices.

J. W. Walker's Appointments.

Thursday, January 17th, Farmington. Friday, 18th, Twinsburgh-Sunday, 20th, Richfield. Monday 21st, Hinkley. Tues. & Wed. 22d and 23rd, Bennett's Corners. Thurs, and Friday, 24th and 25th, Royalton. Sat. & Sun. 26th and 27th, Berea. Tues. & Wed. 29th and 30th, Olmstead Mills. Thurs, & Friday 31st and 1st Peb. Elyria. Sunday & Mon. 3d and 4th Litchfield, Quar-

erly Meeting. Tues, and Wednesday, 5th and 6th, Grafton, Thurs, and Friday 7th and 8th, Wellington. Sat. and Sunday 9th and 10th, Fitchville.

Monday, 11th, Troy. Tuesday, 12th, Sullivan.

Wed. and Thurs. 13th & 14th, Spencer. Saturday, 16th, Lodi.

Sunday & Monday 17th and 18th, Westfield. Discussion on the Dissolution of the Union. Tuesday, 19th, Javille.

Important Meeting.

The Abolitionists of Stark, Portage, and the Eastern part of Summit county, are invited to meet at RANDOLPH on the 20th January, to consult upon the subject of forming an Anti-Slavery Society, to comprise that district, andif thought best to do so, take the incipient steps for forming such a society.

SAM'L BROOKE, Gen. Agent.

Christian Conference.

Having become acquainted with the movenents in New York and Green Plain, Ohio. where Yearly Meetings have been formed on the Congregational plan, and being convinced there is too much machinery, creed, discipline and ritual, in the present arrangements of society, which tends to imprison, rather than develope the beautiful religious sentiment in the constitution of man, we hence propose, that all persons, who love practical goodness and feel the want of religious society which does not sacrifice the man to institutions, meet in Convention at Greensboro', Henry county, Indiana, on seventh day, the 16th of the second month 1850, to examine this deeply interesting subject, with a view of instituting an association similar in character to that denominated the Religious Society of Congregational Friends.

Wm. Edgerton, Obadiah Elliott. Jordan Pickering, Seth Hinshaw, Wm. Disart. W. W. Shelly, John Gray, Seth Hinshaw, Jr., Hannah Edgerton, Sarah Hinshaw, Matilda Dutton. Sarah West. Elisha Branson. George W. Kern, Matthew Symons, Benj. Thornbury, B. F. Hinshaw, Margaret Hinshaw, Eliza Kern. Milton Baldwin, Jos. W. Sanders. Jerusha Sanders. Wilson Dilhorn, Seth R. Allen Benjamin B. Elliott. Isaac S. Branson, Seth Lewelling. Abner Newby, Clarissa Lewelling, James Stallings, John Allen. Mary Stallings,

Mary Elliott 'vrus C. Hinshaw. Eliza J. Hinshaw, Mary Ellen Branson, Enoch Hosier, Wm. F. Dunlap, T. S. Harper, Daniel Hiatt, Mary Hiatt, Talbot Garretson,

Caleb Wickersham, Lewisville, Indiana. E. J. Wickersham, New Castle, onathan Bond, Phebe Richards. Mary Wickersham. Susan Wickersham. William Nicholson, New Castle, Miram Wickersham, " Nathan Johnson, Cambridge, Milton Pitman, Milton, Henry Thornburgh, " George Taylor, Cambridge, Elwood Johnson, Dublin, Wm. B. Edmundson, " Maranny Wassen, Frederick Hoover Elizabeth Hoover, Agnes Cook,

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm and: woodland, consisting of 188 acros-120 improved and the remainder timbered-one mile east of Salem, south of the Columbiana road. Conditions of sale will be made known by the subscriber residing on the farm. BENJAMIN BALL

Dec. 22, 1849.

SELLING OFF AT COST!! OPE & FILSON'S large new and well selec-U ted STOCK OF GOODS, are now offering and will be sold AT COST.

A. Cope one of the firm proposes leaving for the west in the spring, which makes it indis-pensably necessary that our stock be reduced. The Goods must and shall be sold. We invite. all who wish to purchase good and cheap arti-cles, to give us a call at the sign of the Swan. the sign of the Swan. COPE & FILSON.

Salem, O., Dec. 15, 1849.

JOHN C. WHINERY, SURGEON DENTIST!

PFICE AT THE SALEM DOOKSTORE. All operations in Dentistry performed in the best manner, and all work warranted clegant and durable. Charges reasonable. Salem. Sept. 8th, 1849.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

THE undersigned being desirous of rendering the public their professional services, have associated themselves under the firm of THOMAS & GARRETSON, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c., and may at all times be found at their office, in Marlboro', except when necessarily absent.

K. G. THOMAS, JOSEPH GARRETSON. Marlboro', Nov. 10, 1849.

MATRIMONIAL SPECULATION .- Some years

teries, the cook of a middle aged gentleman

drew from his hands the savings of some

years. Her master, curious to know the

cause, learned that she had repeatedly dream-

ed that a certain number was a great prize,

and had bought it. He called her a fool for

her pains, and never omitted an occasion to

tease her on the subject. One day, however,

Cook is called up-a palaver ensues-had

banter on the old subject, replied-

"Don't ye say no more about that.

thought how it would be-I never should

hear the end on't, -so I sold it to the baker

for a guinea profit. So you needn't make

any more fuss about that."-Blackwood's

PRETTY GOOD .- The New York Express

says-" that the milk at a very fashionable

house in the upper part of the city, which

was usually very good, was found to be very

poor one morning last week, looking blue,

and having a waterish cast. Next morning,

the milkman was arraigned and asked,

what was the matter?" His reply to the

servant was: "I beg your pardon, I made a

Agents for the Bugle.

OHIO.

Columbiana-Lot Holmes.

Berlin-Jacob H. Barnes.

Cantield-John Wetmore.

Youngstown-J. S. Johnson.

New Lyme-Marsena Miller.

Harveysburg-V. Nicholson

Oakland-Elizabeth Brooke.

Chagrin Falls-S. Dickenson. Columbu-W. W. Pollard.

Georgetown-Ruth Cope.

Bundysburgh-Alex. Glenn.

Farmington-Willard Curtis. Bath-J. B. Lambert.

Southington-Caleb Greene.

Mt. Union-Joseph Barnaby.

Painesville-F. McGrew.

Garrettsville-A. Joiner.

Granger-L. S. Spees.

Wilkesville-Hannah T. Thomas.

Chester × Roads-Adam Sanders.

Franklin Mills-Isaac Russell.

Achortown—A. G. Richardson. East Palestine—Simon Sheets.

Winchester-Clarkson Pucket,

Economy-Ira C. Maulsby.

Penn-John L. Michener.

Pittsburgh—H. Vashon

BOOKSTORE.

Liberty Bell.

Brown's Do.

Archy Moore.

War in Texas.

Garrison's Poems.

Pierpont's Poems.

Legion of Liberty.

publications; such as

tion of Woman.

Health Tracts. Water-Cure Manual.

Female Midwifery.

August, 31, 1849.

Nov. 24, 1849.

Pious Frauds, Pillsbury.

N. P. Rogers' Writings.

Theodore Parker's Sermons.

George S. Burleigh's Poems.

sc. sc. sc.

Ballou's Non Resistance.

Madison Papers.

man.

Douglass' Narrative.

Despotism in America.

Brotherhood of Thieves.

Phillis Wheatley's Poems.

Condition of the People of Color.

Moody's History of the Mexican War.

Auto-biography of H. C. Wright,

James Boyle's letter to Garrison.

Letters and Speeches of Geo. Thompson.

And various other Anti-Slavery Books and

Pamphlets. Also a variety of other Reform

Equality of the sexes, By Sarah M. Grimke.

May's Discourse on the Rights and Condi-

Also a General assortment of Books, Miscel-

laneous, Scientific and Literary.
BARNABY & WHINERY.

TO TEACHERS AND OTHERS

DERSONS wishing to obtain Pelton's Large

lor's System of Teaching Geography, or Bald-

win's Universal Pronouncing Gazateer, can do

so by applying to the subscriber at his residence

THE SALEM BOOKSTORE.

or to Barnaby & Whinery, Salem, Columbiana

County, Ohio. ENOCH WOOLMAN.
Also, for sale at the above named places sever-

JAMES BARNABY,

PLAIN & FASHIONABLE TAILOR!

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North side, Main Street, two doors East of

near Damascus, Columbiana Co., O., or at

Outline Maps-Pelton's Key to do., Nay-

Pelton's Large Outline Maps.

Phillips' Review of Spooner.

Slaveholder's Religion.

Newberry; J. M. Morris.

Malta-Wm. Cope. Richfield-Jerome Hurlburt, Elijah Poor.

Hartford-G. W. Bushnell and W. J. Bright.

Andover-A. G. Garlick and J. F. Whitmore

INDIANA.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS!!

THE following are for Sale at the SALEM

The Young Abolitionists, by J. E. Jones,

Slavery Illustrated in its effects upon Wo-

Church as it is, the forlorn hope of Slavery.

Jay's Review of the Mexican War.

Brown's Anti-Slavery Harp.

Ravenna-Joseph Carroll.

Lodi-Dr. Sill.

Granger-L. Hill.

Lowellville-Johr. Bissell.

Selma-Thomas Swayne.

Springboro - Ira Thomas.

Cool Springs-Mahlon Irvin.

Marlbero'-Dr. K. G. Thomas.

done again."

poetry.

Place the white man on Afric's coast, Whose swarthy sons in blood delight, Who of their scorn to Europe boast, And paint their very demons white : There, while her sterner sex disdains To soothe the woes they cannot feel, Woman will strive to heal his pains, And weep for those she cannot heal, Her's is warm piyt's sacred glow; From all her stores she bears a part, And bids the spring of hope reflow, That languished in the fainting heart.

· What though so pale his haggard face, So sunk and sad his look, ' she cries, And far unlike our nobler race, With crisped locks and rolling eyes; Yet misery marks him of our kind-We see him lost, alone, afraid! And pangs of body, griefs in mind, Pronounce him man and ask our aid.

· Perhaps in some far distant shore There are who in these forms delight; Whose milky features please them more Than ours of jet, thus burnished bright; Of such may be his weeping wife, Such children for their sire may call! And if we spare his ebbing life, Our kindness may preserve them all,

Thus her compassion woman shows; Beneath the line her acts are these; Nor the wide waste of Lapland snows Can her warm flow of pity freeze. · From some sad land the stranger comes, Where joys like ours are never found; Let's soothe him in our happy homes, Where Freedom sits, with plenty crowned

* Tis good the fainting soul to cheer, To see the famished stranger fed; To milk for him the mother-deer, To smooth for him the furry bed : The Powers Above our Lapland bless With good no other people know-E 'Tnlarge the joys that we possess, By feeling those that we bestow.

Thus, in extremes of cold and heat, Where wandering man may trace his kind; Wherever grief and want retreat, In woman they compassion find; She makes the female breast her seat, And dietates mercy to the mind.

Man may the sterner virtues know,

Determined justice, truth severe; But female hearts with pity glow, And woman holds affliction dear : For guiltless woes her sorows flow, And suffering vice compels her tear; * Tis hers to soothe the ills below. And bid life's fairer views appear. To woman's gentle kind we owe What comforts and delights us here : They its gay hopes on youth bestow, And care they soothe, and age they cheer.

From The Practical Christian. BROTHERHOOD.

Give me thy hand, my shrinking brother, Wherefore dost thou doubting stand? I'm a man, thou art another; Give me then thy grasping hand. Long and hard has been thy thrall, Yet thou art a man for all.

Give me thy hand, my wayward brother, Lift thy downcast eyes to heaven; I'm a man, thou art another, Turn to God and be forgiven : Hast thou wandered far away? Look to Christ, he is he way.

Give me thy hand, my haughty brother, Wherefore dost thou turn away !

I'm a man, thou art another : What hast thou that I've not, pray, A crown? Well, lust and pride make kings, God never made so useless things.

Give me thy hand, my wealthy brother, Wherefore now thy sidewise glance? I'm a man, thou art another .-All the difference is a chance : Thy wealth is lent the, man to bless, And wilt thou use it to oppress?

Give me thy hand, my learned brother, Wherefore turn thy eyes aside? I'm a man, thou art another, Is thy learning then thy pride? Soul-riches God has given to thee For his poor children,-make them free?

Give me thy hand, my toiling brother, Hard thy labor, hard thy hand; We are men that know each other, Heart to heart we'll ever stand : Manly is all useful labor, He who shirks it hates his neighbor.

Give me thy hand, my faithful brother, Battling nobly for the right; We are men that know each other. And we'll test the claims of might. Onward, then, my faithful brother, We are men that know each other.

Now we'll join hands with one another-Hard hands, soft hands, black hands, white We're all men, we'll know each other, Let us join for truth and right. God has made us all, my brother, Let us love and bless each other.

Come and join all, of all the nations: Christians, Heathens, Turks and Jews, All conditions, ranks and stations, O let not a man refuse ! God love's each and all, my brother, Let us love and bless each other.

Ah, then, what honest triumph flushed my breast, This truth once known-To bless is to be blest.

Miscellancous.

Address on the Subject of Woman's Position, Adopted by Green Plain Yearly Meeting of

Friends who have adopted the Congregational form of church government, held by adjournment from the 27th of the 10th month to the 29th of the same, inclusive, 1849. Having assembled in the capacity of an

annual meeting, and looking over the various causes operating to the injury of right, the degrading and degraded position which woman occupies in the scale of humanity, stands out in bold relief. Who can for a moment look upon the responsible and truly exalted relations she is compelled to sustain, without being at once struck with the inadequate estimate of her worth. But why should we appeal to consequences to show the injustice of the depressing influences in to witness the scene. that are made to bear upon her? Has she 'Naow, Mr. Stiggins, not been endowed with an intellectual, mor- 'deu it up brown, and yer money's ready,' al, and physical nature? And are not these and forthwith the reverend gentleman comnatures destined to be subject to the same menced by directing the parties to join hands. laws of development, and do they not give The Yankee stood up to his blushing ladyrise to wants exactly similar to those arising love, like a sick kitten hugging a hot brick, from the intellectual, moral and physical na- seized her by the hand, and was as much ture in man? Every man, every rational being, not rendered blind by prejudice, must yield an affirmative response to these interrogations. Then why is that substantial education, which leads to the thorough development of those noblest of God's gifts to the family of man, so universally supplanted in her case, by the superficial training so generally found in the female seminaries of things.' the present day? Why are the doors of the so called learned professions, so locked and barred by prejudice, arrogant pride and priestly influence, against the laudable amof science?

Why, too, is she so inadequately compen- and discomfiture of the intended bridesated for her labor? It is well known that groom. in almost every instance she is compelled to receive scarcely one-half that which would be ungrudgingly paid to one of the other sex, for the performance of the same kind and amount of labor. The legitimate effect of this state of things is to compel her into an entire dependence on man-to make of her a mere appendage to his person, to rob her of that independence of soul with which God has so indelibly enstamped every rational, accountable intelligence, and finally to plunge her into that sink of infamy to which she is so often doomed by a dependence upon unprincipled men.

Who can contemplate the evil consequences of all these disabilities, without being impressed deeply with the conviction that much of the evil afflicting humanity is to be ascribed to this source? Being thus dependent, she is compelled to look upon the sacred institution of marriage as a matter of commerce, by which she is to become possessed of a livelihood, instead of that exalted feeling, which regards all alliances of this kind, formed upon such a basis, as little less than legal prostitution.

Feeling thus deeply the importance of this parents to instil into the tender minds of sphere and usefulness, and that they endeavor to provide that thorough and rigid educational discipline for their daughters, that will develope all her powers under the suprema-

sublime and beauteous harmony. in the scale of humanity, and are especially gratified by the action of a recent convention of women, and commend the following resolution, by them adopted, as the sentiment of

this body, viz: Resolved, That woman is man's equal, was intended to be so by her Creator, and that the highest good of the race demands that she should be recognized as such.

Signed on behalf of the meeting aforesaid. MERCY L. HOLMES, JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, Clerks.

A Fine Illustration.

The following is the conclusion of Hon. Horace Mann's speech before the National Common School Convention at Philadel-

He who now visits the North-western part of the State of New York, to see one of the wonders of the world-the Falls of Niagara -may see also a wonder of art not unworthy to be compared with this wonder of nature. He may see a vast iron bridge spanning one of the greatest rivers in the world, affording the means of safe transit for any number of men or any weight of merchandize, and poised high up in the serene air. hundreds of feet above the maddened waters below. How was this ponderous structure stretched from abutment to abutment across the raging flood? How was it built so strong as to bear the tread of an army, or the momentum of the rushing steam car? Its beginning was as simple as its termination is grand. A boy's plaything, a kite, was first sent into the air: to this kite was attached a silken thread, to the thread a cord, to the cord a rope, and to the rope a cable. When the toy fell upon the opposite side, the silken thread drew over the cord, and the cord the rope, and the rope the cable, one after another, great bundles, of fascia, of iron wire, and these being arranged side by side and layer upon layer, now constitute a bridge of such massiveness and cohesion that the mighty Genius of the Cataract would spend his strength upon it in vain.

Thus, my friends, may great results be educed from small beginnings. Let this first meeting of the National Association of the friends of Education be like the safe and successful sending of an ærial messenger across the abyss of Ignorance and Superstition and Crime, so that those who come after us may lay the abutments and complete the moral arch that shall carry thousands and millions of our fellow-beings in safety and there is nothing to break their force or and peace, above the gulf of perdition, into whose scathing floods they would have fallen and perished!

SCRAPS.—We have just religion enough to make us hate, but not enough to make us love one another.

I have known some men possessed of good qualities, which were very serviceable to others, but useless to themselves; like a sun dial on the front of a house, to inform the neighbors and passengers, but not the owner within.

judgment; if they censure you, your own.

One of the Weddings.

A few days ago, there arrived in Boston a couple from Rhode Island, who came to get joined, quietly, in the bonds of matrimony. As soon as they were quietly domiciled, the would-be bridegroom,-who was a rough but apparently honest specimen of the country Yankee,-sent for the proprietor of the hotel, who quickly answered his summons. 'Say, lan'lord,' interposed the stranger,

the master saw in the newspaper, that the number was actually a prize of £20,000 .pointing to his modest dulcinea in the corner of the parlor, 'this is my young woman. known each other many years-loth to part, Naow we've cum all the way from Rhode &c.; in short, he proposes marriage and is Island, and want to be spliced. Send for a accepted. They were married the next morminister, will yer? Want it done up, right ning; and as the carriage took them from straight off.' the church the following dialogue took place:

The landlord smiled and went out, and half an hour afterwards a licensed minister made his appearance, and the obliging host, with one or two waggish friends, was called

'Naow, Mr. Stiggins,' said the Yankee, pleased as a racoon might be supposed to be Magazine. with two tails.

'You promise, Mr. A-,' said the parson, 'to take this woman-'Yaas,' said the Yankee, at once. 'To be your lawful and wedded wife.'

'Yaas-yaas.' 'That you will love and honor her in all

'That you will cling to her, and her only, as long as you both shall live.' 'Yaas indeed-nothin' else!' continued bition that prompts her, in the majesty of a the Yankee, in the most delighted and earnnoble intelligence, occasionally to seek for est manner; but here the reverend gentledistinction and usefulness within the temple man halted, much to the surprise of all present, and more especially to the annoyance

> Yaas-yaas, I said,' added the Yankee. 'One moment, my friend,' responded the minister, for it occurred to him that the law of Massachusetts does not permit of this performance without the observance of a 'publishment,' etc., for a certain length of time. Wot'n thunder's the matter, Mister?

Doan't stop-put 'er throu. Nothin's split, eh? Ain't sick, Mister, be yer?' 'Just at this moment, my friend, I have thought that you can't be married in Massa-

'Can't ?-wot'n natur's the reason? like her, she likes me-wot's t' hendur? 'You haven't been published, sir, I think.' 'Haint a goin tu be, nuthur! 'at's wat we cum 'ere for. On the sly; go on, go on, old

'I really, sir,' said the parson-'Railly! wal, go ahead! 'Taint fair, you see; 'taint, I swow; you've married me, and haint teched her-Go on-doan't stop 'ere! 'at aint jes the thing, naow, by grashus 'taint! 'I will consult-

'No you wunt-no you don't-consult nothin, ner nobody, till this 'ere business is subject, we would in all earnestness exhort concluded, naow mind, I tell ye!' said Jonathan resolutely-and in an instant he had youth a more exalted estimate of woman's turned the key in and out of the lock, amid the titterings of the witnesses, who were nearly choked with merriment.

'Naow say, Mister, as we ware'-continued the Yankee, seizing his trembling intency of the religious element of her soul, in a ded by the hand again- go on, right straight from ware you left off; you can't cum non We are rejoiced to find that woman is o'this half-way business with this child; so alive to the importance of her own elevation put 'er threu, and no dodging. It'll all be gorry!

The parson reflected a moment, and concluding to risk it, continued-'You promise, madam, to take this man to be your lawful husband?

'Yaas,' said the Yankee, as the lady bow-'That you will love, honor, and obey,'-'Them's um!' said Jonathan, as the lady

powed again. 'And that you will cling to him so long as

ou both shall live.' That's the talk !' said John; and the lady said 'Yes' again.

'Then, in the presence of these witnesses, I pronounce you man and wife'-'Hoorah!' shouted Jonathan, leaping near-

ly to the ceiling with joy. 'And what God has joined together, let no an put asunder.' 'Hoorah!' continued Jonathan, 'wat's the price?-haow much? spit it cout-don't be

afraid-yeu did it jes like a book, old feller! 'eres a V—never mind the change—send for a hack, landlord—give us yer bill—I've got her! Hail Columby, happy land!' roared the poor fellow, entirely unable to control his joy; and ten minutes afterwards, he was on his way to the Providence depot, with his wife, the happiest man out of jail.

We heard the details of the above scene from an eye-witness of the ceremony, and we could not help putting it down as 'one of the weddings.'

TRIFLING ERRORS .- "When in the course of an argument," said a clergyman to a lawyer, "you find you have made a mistakeas in repeating testimony, for examplewhat do you do about it?

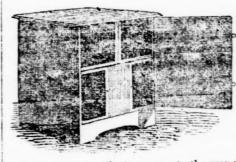
"Why," said the attorney, "if the mistake is a gross one, I immediately correct it; but if it is only a small one, I pass it over."

"That is my rule, exactly," said the min-ister. "For instance, last Sabbath, in reading the morning lesson, when I came to the passage which says, 'All liars shall have their part,' &c., I somehow made a blunder, and read it, 'All lawyers,' &c.; but considering the mistake so trifling as not much to change the sense of the verse, I let it go."

A STRIKING THOUGHT .- "The death of an old man's wife," says Lamartine, "is like cutting down an ancient oak that has long shaded the family mansion. Henceforth the glare of the world, with its cares and vicissitudes, fall upon the old widower's heart, shield him from the full weight of misfortune. It was as if his right hand was withered—as if one wing of the eagle was brobrought him to the ground. His eyes are dim and glassy, and when the film of death falls over him, he misses those accustomed al Cases of Scientific Aparatus, for Common tones which might have smoothed his passage to the grave."

Strange protestations of friendship are sometimes made at convivial meetings. Trust not, however, to the friendship which is ce-If men praise your efforts, suspect their mented by wine. Those whom Bacchus unites, are soon separated. the Salem Bookstore.

DUGDALE'S ago, when all the world were mad upon lot-PATENT MOTH-PROOF BEE HIVE. Figure 1.



Explanation .- Fig. 1, represents the rear of "Well, Molly, two happy events in one the Hive, with the door swung open, showing and contributions from some of the ablest day. You have married I trust a good husfour drawers with communications,-the ends band; you have something else. But, first, of the drawers being glass, inserted in sash, with let me ask you where your lottery ticket is?" two brass knobs on each drawer, in order to re-Molly, who thought he was beginning a move them with facility. A door opens between the two small boxes into a moth chamber.

Figure 2.

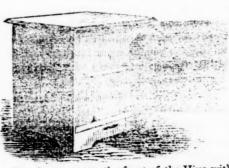


Fig. 2, represents the front of the Hive with mistake. I helped you out of the Boarding four triangular openings for the Bees to pass in House and Boarding School can. I will be more careful in tuture. It shall never be at. To the front of the hive is hung a door covered with wire gauze, about the quality used for sifting meal. The moth commits its depredations at night, when, by the arrangements of the hive, it will be seen, all is completely closed against them, while the bees may hang out as is their natural habit, the screen being, and nothing will be wanting that ample pe-New Garden-D. L. Galbreath and I. Johnson when shut, three inches from the place of entrance; the bees are thus protected, and the hive thorougly ventilated.

The above hive is a lmitted, wherever its merits have been fairly examined or tested, to be superior to any ever before offered to the public. It is a simple and effectual preventative of the ravages of the moth, and affords facilities for dividing the bees, removing the honey and honey-comb, and, in short, for preserving the bees in a healthy and prosperous condition, and accomplishing everything expected or desired by bee-culturists, far beyond those of any hive or palace heretofore constructed.

Bee-culturists and all those desiring the introduction to the public, of the best and most convenient hive ever constructed, are carnestly requested to examine the one above described for themselves, and see if it is not all that it claims to be.

The following are a few of the many testimoials which might be given, showing the superiority of this have:

Gov. Ford's Testimony. I, the undersigned, having examined the Patent Bee-Hive of Mr. D. Bonsall, (J. A. Dugdale's patent,) most cheerfully say, that I consider it the best adapted to the purpose intended and the most perfect of any thing of the kind

which I have ever seen. Burton, Sept. 20, 1849. SEABURY FORD. Trumbull Co. Agricultural Soc'y.

THE undersigned Committee of the Trumbull Agricultural Society have examined Dugdale's Moth-Proof Bee-Hive, and are of opinion that it is preferable to any Hive exhibited at this Fair. We recommend it to the public.

M. BIRCHARD, SEABURY FORD, W. H. WEEKS, CHAS. PEASE, T. H. BEST,

Warren, O., June 26, 1849.

From Prof. Kirtland.

To Daniel Bonsall :- It affords me pleasure to state, that I have examined a model of Durdale's Patent Moth-Proof Bee-Hice, and that, in my opinion, it is better adapted to meet all the requisites for a complete Hive, than any with which I have been acquainted. I have secured the right to use it, and am determined to test its merits, along-side of Colton's and two other patents, as well as the old-fashioned hives, all of which I have in use in my apiary.

JARED P. KIRTLAND.

Cleveland, Sept. 21, 1849.

Portage Co. Agricultural Society. Ne, the undersigned, a Committee on Manufactured Articles, in Portage county, hereby certify, that we have examined a Bee-Hive of Mr. Daniel Bonsall's manufacture, patented by Joseph Dugdale, and do not hesitate to say that it is as good or better than any now in use, and would recommend it to the public. G. KEEN.

D. L. ROCKWELL, Ravenna. Sept. 27, '49. WM. KELSO.

Geauga Co. Agricultural Society. We, the undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Geauga county Agricultural Society, on

say that it is the best constructed hive we have ever seen, and we should think it was as near perfect as any bee-hive could be made. Burton tp., at the Agricultural Fair. Sept. 19, EMERY GOODWIN,

RALZA SPENCER. WM. G. MUNSELL. Purchasers of Rights will be furnished with I have seen tried. all the necessary directions for constructing and

using the Hive. For individual township or county Rights, in the Northeastern Counties of Ohio, the Northwestern Counties of Pennsylvania, and the State of Michigan, apply to Daniel Bonsall, Green tp., Mahoning county, Ohio, —Fost-office address, Salem Columbiana county, Ohio. For rights in other parts of the U.S. apply of J. A. Dugdale, Selma, Clark co., O. October, 27, 1849.

SALEM BOOKSTORE!! BARNABY & WHINERY DEALERS IN BOOKS, STATIONERY, &C.,

North side of Main street, Salem, O. A general assortment of Literary, Scientific,

BENJAMIN BOWN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER, TEA-DEALER, FRUITERER, & DEALER In Pittsburg Manufactured Articles. No. 141, Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

C. DONALDSON & Co. Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants. KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY. No 18, Main Street, Cincinnati, January, 1849,

REVOLUTION IN PERIODICAL LITERATURE HOLDEN'S Illustrated Dollar Magazine.

SINCE the death of the projector of this popular Magazine, the property has passed nto the hands of the subscriber, who will continue to publish it at the Publication Office No. 109 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

THE NEW VOLUME, To be commenced on the First January 1850, will comprise many important improvements, which, it is believed, will render the Magazine one of the best Periodicals published in the country, as it certainly is the cheapest. Among these improvements will be new and beautiful type, fine calendered paper, a higher order of illustrations than those heretofore given writers in America. It is the aim of the Proprietor to publish a Popular Magazine, adapted to the wants of all classes of reading people in the Republic, which shall be both instructive and amusing; and free alike from the grossness which characterizes much of the cheap literature of the day, and from the vapidity of the so-called "Ladies Magazines." The Illustrations will consist of Or. iginal Drawings engraved on wood by the best Artists.

PORTRAITS of remarkable Persons and views of remarkable Places, illustrated by pen and pencil. A strict revision will be exercised that no improper article, or word, shall ever be admitted, so that it may be saiely taken by persons of the utmost refinement and read at the fireside for the amusement or instruction of the family circle.

The Review department of the Magazine will contain brief critical notices of all the new publications of the day, and will form a complete chronicle of current literature.

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The extremely low rate at which it is published precludes the hope of profit, except from a circulation greater than that which any literary periodical has ever yet attained; but, with the new avenues daily opening for the circulation of works of merit; the con stantly increasing population of the country; the cheapness of the Magazine, and the superiority of its literary and artistic attractions to those of any other work now issued; the proprietor fearlessly engages in an enterplize which will be sure to benefit the public if it should not enrich himself. The Magazine will be under the Editorial

charge and supervision of CHARLES F. BRIGGS,

who has been connected with it from the beginning.

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in Advance; the Magazine will be plainly and carefully directed and sent by mail at the isk of the subscriber. As each be stereotyped missing or lost numbers can be at any time supplied when ordered, but will be deducted from the time for which payment has been received. Remittances may be sent at the risk of the Proprietor, provided a description of the bills are taken, and enclosed in the presence of the Post Master as evidence of the fact.

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WM. H. DIETZ, PROPRIETOR.

EARLE'S CAST-STEELHONE & STROP FOR RAZORS AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. A sure Remedy for all the Diseases to which the Razor is subject.

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Manufactured by D. Earle, Portage County,

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that we have used Earle's Improved Hone and Strop for Razots and Surgical Instruments some months, a trial consider it superior to any thing of the kind ZADOK STREET,

JAMES MALMSBURY, JOHN SHÆFFER, Salem, O., Nov. 1, 1849.

For sale by FAWCETT & JOHNSON, Salem, O. October 16, 1849.

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TRESCOTTS

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JAS. & GEO. HINSHILLWOOD. Salem, Aug. 25, 1849.-n52.

VOL. 5-

OLIVER JO

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newspaper or a maga: of a difference of o that a Northern publi so craven and servile ern patronage should support in that quarte

Kentucky---Ne

The Slavery questi has been settled by t tion, so far as it cone tion, upon the follow Sec. 1. The Ge

have no power to pas pation of slaves with

ers, previous to such

equivalent in money cipated, and provid from the State. The to prevent immigrant bringing with them deemed slaves by a United States, so lon same age or descripti in slavery by the law shall pass laws to slaves to emancipate of creditors, and pres maining in this State pated. They shall h vent any slaves being as merchandise. The State who have been, may hereafter be imp United States from a they shall have full pe as may be necessary to slaves to treat them v vide for them necessar vision; to abstain from extending to life or their neglect, or refus directions of such lay or slaves, sold for the or owners.

SPEAKERS OF THE had the Speakership : of another, being 13 had it five full terms being equal to 12 year had it three full ter chusetts has had it years; Tennessee has and part of another Pennsylvania two te Jersey two terms, for

one term, Indiana on term and part of and South Carolina one s The South has had and the Free States 2 tion of the Constitution